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ABSTRACT

Based on annual reports from the states on project activities carried out under the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), this report provides an overview of programs authorized under Title I of LSCA over a 5-year period to support special projects at major urban resource libraries (MURLs) which operated for users on a regional basis. It also summarizes how federal funds have been used to help the states meet user needs through the strengthening of MURLs and metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers. Analyses of the FY 1987 annual reports show that the MURLs continued to strengthen library collections and provide interlibrary loan services. The use of various technologies in providing public library service continued to grow with the purchase of compact disk recordings and videotapes, and with the use of computers, microform readers and printers, videotape recorders, and other applicable technologies. Some of the state annual reports noted that new patrons were using library services for the first time to borrow videotapes, compact disk recordings, and computer software. The reports also indicated a continuation of projects for database searching and the purchase of large-print books, microforms, foreign language materials (such as Asian, Spanish, and Russian), government documents, Afro-American history and literature collections, Hispanic collections, and the expansion of periodical collections on microfilm. The introduction provides a brief narrative report on LSCA funding requirements and levels, a discussion of trends in MURLs and metropolitan libraries, and two tables of statistics on expenditures and funding for the MURLs and the national or regional resource centers for each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The appendix, which makes up the major part of this report, presents detailed statistics for each of 42 states broken down by fiscal year. (BBM)

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Library Programs

Five-Year Report of Library Services through Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

and

Metropolitan Public Libraries Serving as National or Regional Resource Centers

Fiscal Year 1984—Fiscal Year 1988

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Library Programs

Five-Year Report of Library Services through Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

and

Metropolitan Public Libraries Serving as National or Regional Resource Centers

Fiscal Year 1984—Fiscal Year 1988

by
Clarence Fogelstrom

October 1990

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October 1990

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Foreword

This publication is one of a series of booklets analyzing the State Annual Reports of project activities carried out under the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA). It looks at programs authorized under Title I of LSCA to support special projects at major urban resource libraries which operated for users on a regional basis; and covers the 5-year period--FY 84 to FY 88. In addition, this booklet reviews projects funded under the provision for strengthening metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers.

Projects receiving support are selected by the States according to established goals and objectives enumerated in each State's LSCA Long-Range Program and the Title I Annual Program. In addition, the Act provides for the Secretary of Education to authorize each State Library Administrative Agency to disburse funds to local libraries and to administer the total LSCA program in their respective States. These grants are administered by the Public Library Support Staff, Library Programs, in the Office of Educational Research and Improvement. Robert Klassen is the Director.

Among a number of program objectives of LSCA Title I are the following:

- To support and expand library services of major urban resource libraries which, because of the value of the collections to users and to other libraries, need special assistance to sustain these area-wide library programs; and

- To strengthen metropolitan public libraries when they serve as national or regional resource centers.

While this booklet offers a 5-year overview of these projects, it also summarizes how Federal funds have been used to help the States meet user needs through the strengthening of major urban resource libraries and metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers.

Anne J. Mathews
Director
Office of Library Programs

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Introduction

In FY 87, 157 cities in 41 States served as Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs) under the requirements of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), Section 3(14). These provisions define a major urban resource library as "any public library located in a city having a population of 100,000 or more individuals,as determined by the Secretary."

According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census 1984 estimate, there were 180 cities (excluding the District of Columbia) with a population over 100,000. Pueblo, Colorado; Albany, New York; and Columbia, South Carolina, dropped below 100,000 and three cities attained 100,000 or more in population. They were: Ontario, California; Springfield, Illinois; and Laredo, Texas.

Before a city of 100,000 or more can receive funds to serve as a MURL, the city must agree to meet the requirements of Section 102(a)(3), that the city will provide services to users throughout the regional area in which the city is located. For example, in Florida, there were nine cities with a population over 100,000. The public libraries in five of them received MURL funds to provide services to users throughout the MURL region. The cities were Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, Fort Lauderdale, and Orlando. In addition, libraries in these cities served the rest of the State under the State's Collection Development Policy. The policy was established in 1972, in Florida's original long-range library services program, under the LSCA provisions for "strengthening metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers."

They were designated to provide the following:

- Interlibrary loan and information service free of charge to all libraries which are members of the Florida Library Information Network (FLIN). Such interlibrary loans will be handled in accordance with protocols, procedures, and standards established by the State Library.

- Open access for non-residents of the taxing jurisdiction to all library materials collections available to residents of the jurisdiction. Such access may be limited to in-library use; it is not required that materials be loaned to non-residents for home use.

- Reference and information service to non-residents on the same basis as residents.

The five Florida MURLs expended $469,488 from FY 84 to FY 87, and obligated $164,235 for FY 88: a total of $633,716. Under the metropolitan regional resource center provisions, $1,210,000 was expended from FY 84 through FY 87 and $302,500 obligated for FY 88: a total of $1,512,500. Thus, combined MURL and regional resource center funds totalling $1,679,488 were expended from FY 84 through FY 87 and a total of $2,146,216 expended or obligated for MURLS and metropolitan regional resource centers through FY 88.

An analysis of the Florida State annual reports for each fiscal year indicates that these funds were used for the purchase of biographic materials; hiring personnel to provide interlibrary loan services to other Florida libraries; purchase of business, science, technology, genealogy, and local history materials; on-line computer database searching; literature and literary criticism; microform readers; micro-computer terminals; and specialized reference and information sources that other libraries could not afford or would not often use.

Legislation requires that when the total appropriation for LSCA, Title I exceeds $60,000,000, each State shall reserve that portion of its allotment marked "excess" for MURLs, according to the following formula set forth in Section 102(c):

- For a State in which the total population of cities with 100,000 population or more exceeds 50% of the State's total population, the State shall reserve 50% of the allocation for strengthening major urban resource libraries;

- For a State in which the total population of the cities with 100,000 population or more does not exceed 50% of the State's total population, the State shall reserve a percentage of the allocation equal to the ratio of the combined population of these cities to the State's total population.

- For a State without cities with 100,000 population, the provision for strengthening major urban resource libraries in not applicable. However, each State is allotted its proportionate share of the $18,400,000 or "excess" to use for purpose consistent with Title I and its State plan.

In FY 87, the total LSCA, Title I appropriation was $78,400,000. Thus, $4,921,172 was expended for MURL purposes. The following shows the amount expended for MURLs from FY 84 through 87 and the amount obligated in FY 88:

FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988	TOTAL
$2,142,102	$4,256,151	$4,231,144	$4,921,172	$4,957,585	$20,598,154

MURL Trends

The FY 87 annual reports show that the MURLs continued to strengthen library collections and provide interlibrary loan services. The use of various technologies in providing public library service continued to grow with the purchase of compact disk recordings, videotapes, use of computers, microform readers and printers, videotape recorders, and other applicable technologies.

Some of the State annual reports noted that new patrons were using library services for the first time to borrow videotapes, compact disk recordings, and computer software.

The reports also indicated a continuation of projects for database searching and the purchase of large-print books, microforms, foreign language materials (such as Asian, Spanish, and Russian), government documents, Afro-American history and literature collections, Hispanic collections, and the expansion of periodical collections on microfilm.

A listing of the amount expended for MURLs, by State, for FY 84 through FY 87, and the amount obligated and reserved for MURLs from the "excess" funds in FY 88, are shown in table I.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Under Title I, Section 102(a)(3) of LSCA, States provide LSCA funds to cities to strengthen metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers.

This provision was originally enacted in the 1970 reauthorization of LSCA (P.L. 91-600). In the deliberations, the following statement was made:

> "The development of these major institutions is important to the success of the interlibrary cooperation that would be expanded under Title III of the bill." (Congressional Record, December 7, 1970, H11230)

The provision has allowed States, under the State Plan (Long-Range Program and Annual Program), to determine which metropolitan public libraries have the capacity to serve as library resource centers without the requirement that the city have a population over 100,000. Examples of projects funded under this provision of LSCA include those in Florida cited above, as well as those in 15 other States with such allocated funds.

Many of the projects are similar to MURL projects. In addition, many of these libraries have been funded under this LSCA provision for more than 15 years. They are now able to serve the needs and requests for library materials within their State or from other States because of the in-depth collections they have developed.

The total amount expended by States from FY 84, FY 85, FY 86, and FY 87 allotments and the estimated amount programmed by States from FY 88 funds are shown below.

FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
$2,726,236	$3,571,713	$3,541,961	$2,959,216	$2,770,943

The amounts for metropolitan libraries serving as national or regional resource centers for FY 84 through FY 87 and the amounts obligated and programmed by each State in FY 88 are shown in table 2.

Detailed statistics about the MURLs and the national or regional resource centers, by State, city, or other area, are presented in the appendix.

Table 1--Expenditures for Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs) in fiscal years 1984 through 1987, and funds obligated and reserved for MURLs from "excess" funds in fiscal year 1988: 50 States, D.C., and Puerto Rico

State or other area	Total	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Total	$15,550,569	$2,142,102	$4,256,151	$4,231,144	$4,921,172	$4,957,585
Alabama	184,034	17,422	51,981	51,982	62,649	62,649
Alaska	46,195	3,884	12,392	12,392	17,527	17,527
Arizona	332,677	30,000	92,500	92,500	117,677	117,677
Arkansas	70,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
California	2,089,577	191,790	571,516	589,140	737,131	737,131
Colorado	566,145	57,371	195,682	156,546	156,546	195,680
Connecticut	137,690	13,200	39,040	39,040	46,410	46,410
Delaware	000	000	000	000	000	000
District of Columbia	000	000	000	000	000	000
Florida	469,481	34,495	135,378	135,378	164,235	164,235
Georgia	237,880	57,210	57,210	57,210	66,250	66,250
Hawaii	97,735	8,000	24,011	26,000	39,724	39,724
Idaho	64,390	12,500	16,700	17,000	18,190	18,190
Illinois	1,012,388	245,076	247,408	254,904	265,614	265,614
Indiana	334,690	78,076	80,341	80,341	95,932	95,932
Iowa	133,301	35,229	27,614	35,229	35,229	27,615
Kansas	151,556	35,831	36,365	36,365	42,995	42,995
Kentucky	132,267	30,077	32,000	32,000	38,190	38,190
Louisiana	627,273	70,701	200,524	200,524	200,524	184,262
Maine	000	000	000	000	000	000
Maryland	175,102	18,300	49,247	49,247	58,308	58,308
Massachusetts	197,361	18,900	55,692	55,692	67,077	67,077
Michigan	467,900	48,000	132,500	134,000	153,400	153,400
Minnesota	143,021	13,859	40,820	40,820	47,522	47,522
Mississippi	46,142	4,355	12,932	12,932	15,923	15,923
Missouri	253,940	24,703	71,797	72,000	85,440	84,440
Montana	000	000	000	000	000	000
Nebraska	150,769	33,846	38,923	39,000	39,729	39,729
Nevada	76,671	18,157	18,157	18,157	22,200	22,200
New Hampshire	000	000	000	000	000	000
New Jersey	148,552	17,201	50,163	21,295	59,893	59,893
New Mexico	85,428	15,000	21,776	21,776	26,876	26,876
New York	1,826,126	206,822	518,262	481,079	619,963	619,963
North Carolina	222,000	30,000	60,000	60,000	72,000	72,000
North Dakota	000	000	000	000	000	000
Ohio	901,766	220,749	217,739	231,639	228,939	234,072
Oklahoma	181,791	16,787	51,184	51,184	62,636	62,636
Oregon	106,151	10,260	30,027	30,027	35,837	35,837
Pennsylvania	763,633	135,205	202,809	202,809	202,809	202,809
Puerto Rico	254,234	52,992	61,954	69,644	69,644	69,644
Rhode Island	35,150	3,382	9,898	9,898	11,972	11,972

Table 1 (Cont'd)

	Total	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
South Caroline	40,000	20,000	20,000	000	000	000
South Dakota	000	000	000	000	000	000
Tennessee	394,874	94,558	94,558	94,558	111,200	112,200
Texas	1,433,474	127,351	400,468	400,468	505,187	521,109
Utah	80,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000
Vermont	000	000	000	000	000	000
Virginia	336,390	31,320	94,016	117,015	117,015	117,015
Washington	175,316	18,023	47,327	47,327	62,639	62,639
West Virginia	000	000	000	000	000	000
Wisconsin	302,189	16,469	95,240	95,240	95,240	93,240
Wyoming	000	000	000	000	000	000

Note: States without cities of 100,000 or more are not eligible to receive funds for MURLS purposes.

Table 2--Expenditures for metropolitan libraries serving as national or regional resource centers in fiscal years 1984 through 1987, and amounts obligated and programmed for each State in fiscal year 1988: 50 States, D.C., and Puerto Rico

State or other area	Total	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88 Obligated
Total	$12,772,126	$2,726,236	$3,571,713	$3,514,961	$2,959,216	$2,770,943
Alabama	864,167	321,932	227,196	158,304	156,735	124,374
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	369,770	130,700	96,460	96,460	73,150	39,060
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	2,939,504	193,994	900,405	900,405	944,700	940,101
Colorado	565,078	72,210	213,648	124,115	155,105	39,136
Connecticut	152,934	34,375	45,500	32,092	40,967	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1,210,000	302,500	302,500	302,500	302,500	302,500
Georgia	794,725	153,551	241,513	195,196	204,465	204,465
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiania	1,560,009	659,999	500,005	400,000	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	175,537	26,645	73,405	75,487	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	454,500	102,000	117,500	117,500	40,000	100,000
Minnesota	657,965	0	0	329,594	328,371	316,705
Mississippi	219,044	0	119,044	100,000	0	0
Missouri	990,000	275,000	275,000	250,000	190,000	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	460,983	0	0	253,351	207,632	170,020
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	461,251	133,330	134,537	58,775	124,843	175,157
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	457,482	0	190,000	161,737	156,841	238,170
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2. (Cont.d)

	Total	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania	261,040	0	125,000	68,832	69,208	100,160
Puerto Rico	45,979	0	10,000	14,979	18,000	120,000
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	320,000	320,000	0	0	0	9,658
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: States are not required to fund metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resources centers.

Appendix

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLS)

and

National or Regional Resource Centers, by State

ALABAMA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLS obligations
1984	XII	$ 84,131	3,890,171	805,237	20.7	$17,422
1985	7	251,117	3,941,000	815,652	20.7	51,981
1986	7	172,309	3,990,000	819,226	20.5	51,981
1987	7	305,608	3,990,000	819,226	20.5	62,649
1988	7	288,805	4,052,000	838,480	20.6	62,649

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Birmingham	State	$ 6,157	$18,051	$18,051	$21,301	$21,301
Mobile	State	4,336	13,038	13,038	15,662	15,663
Montgomery	State	3,847	11,625	11,625	14,409	14,409
Huntsville	State	3,082	9,268	9,268	11,277	11.277

Fiscal Year 1984 — The four libraries received funds to provide interlibrary loan services to libraries in regional areas assigned for these purposes.

Fiscal Year 1985 — The four libraries purchased materials to improve services.

Fiscal Year 1986 — Birmingham: One thousand items were added to the collection. Bibliographic information was entered into OCLC, and the area CLSI database. Material was made available for interlibrary loan through OCLC.

Mobile: Four hundred fifty-two new reference works were purchased for the collection at the main library of the Mobile Public Library System.

Montgomery: Purchased 436 specialized reference titles.

Huntsville: Purchased 400 nonfiction books to be used as resources by the citizens of North Alabama.

Fiscal Year 1987 — Birmingham: Dun and Bradstreet Local Business Identifiers, mircoform patent backfiles, and periodical backfiles were purchased.

Mobile: Approximately 266 Titles for the reference collection were ordered including major works such as Thomas Register of American Manufacturers, Polk's Bank Directory, and The Encyclopedia of Region.

Montgomery: One hundred forty-seven volumes (single and multivolume sets) were added to the reference collection. These items were specifically selected to complement the existing collection, and were selected from professional bibliographics to broaden the scope of the collection. The library reference staff reported that the new materials allowed them to answer reference requests in a greater variety of subjects without resorting to interlibrary loan.

Huntsville: Nine hundred and thirty adult nonfiction titles (both circulating and reference) were purchased. MARC records for the new titles were added to the computer database.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan library	Population served
State Library	State
Birmingham-Jefferson County Public Library	State

Fiscal Year 1984

The State Library and the Birmingham-Jefferson County Public Library ($321,932) used $57,836 in FY83 carryover funds in addition to FY84 funds to provide reference and information materials Statewide. Materials included books, periodical articles, films, and other interlibrary requests to local public libraries.

Fiscal Year 1985

The Birmingham-Jefferson County Public Library ($27,196) provided statewide interlibrary loan of all materials.

Fiscal Year 1986

Birmingham ($85,500): Automated Circulation System Installation--Expansion of the CLSI hardware was planned and implemented. Additional public libraries at Gardendale, Springville Road, Avondale, Five Points West, Hoover, and Vestavia Hills were added. The union membership file was completed. The bibliographic file process was begun.

Mobile ($12,804): Completed and printed an index to articles relating to the Mobile area from January 1 through June 30, 1986, and to obituaries appearing in the Mobile Register from January 1 through June 30, 1986.

Montgomery ($60,000): Upgraded the CLSI system shared by Alabama Public Library System, Montgomery Public Library and Auluaga County Public Library.

Fiscal Year 1987

Birmingham-Jefferson County Public Library ($26,438): Over 10,000 volumes were added to the computer output microform (COM) catalog. The process started slowly since the library wanted to be sure bibliographic records were loaded properly before processing large quantities of records. At the end of the fiscal year the progress on the project started to go much faster.

ALABAMA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLS obligations
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The State Library and the Birmingham-Jefferson County Public Library ($321,932) used $57,836 in FY83 carryover funds in addition to FY84 funds to provide reference and information materials Statewide. Materials included books, periodical articles, films, and other interlibrary requests to local public libraries.

Fiscal Year 1985

The Birmingham-Jefferson County Public Library ($27,196) provided statewide interlibrary loan of all materials.

Fiscal Year 1986

Birmingham ($85,500): Automated Circulation System Installation--Expansion of the CLSI hardware was planned and implemented. Additional public libraries at Gardendale, Springville Road, Avondale, Five Points West, Hoover, and Vestavia Hills were added. The union membership file was completed. The bibliographic file process was begun.

Mobile ($12,804): Completed and printed an index to articles relating to the Mobile area from January 1 through June 30, 1986, and to obituaries appearing in the Mobile Register from January 1 through June 30, 1986.

Montgomery ($60,000): Upgraded the CLSI system shared by Alabama Public Library System, Montgomery Public Library and Auluaga County Public Library.

Fiscal Year 1987

Birmingham-Jefferson County Public Library ($26,438): Over 10,000 volumes were added to the computer output microform (COM) catalog. The process started slowly since the library wanted to be sure bibliographic records were loaded properly before processing large quantities of records. At the end of the fiscal year the progress on the project started to go much faster.

ALABAMA

Birmingham-Jefferson County Public Library ($70,000): Established a cooperative library network in the area that is providing improved operations and management for participating libraries and provides better access to library services and materials.

Mobile ($8,536): A printed index to greater Mobile area news appearing in the Mobile Register from 1819 through the current issue has been started and will be published in annual increments.

Houston-Love Memorial Library ($17,400): To improve library services to patrons, the staff completed the addition of specific item information for the adult book collection to the bibliographic records in the database.

ALASKA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	7	$ 8,928	400,481	174,431	43.5	$ 3,884 (carryover)
1985	7	28,291	444,000	194,675	43.8	12,392 (carryover)
1986	7	20,924	500,000	226,663	45.3	12,392 (carryover)
1987	7	39,690	500,000	226,663	45.3	17,527 (carryover)
1988	7	37,483	534,000	235,000	44.0	17,527 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Anchorage	State	$ 3,884	$12,392	$12,392	$17,527	$17,527

Fiscal Year 1984 carryover	The Anchorage Municipal Library purchased an IBM PC, printer, monitor, and smart modem to upgrade the level of the interlibrary loan (ILL) and books-by-mail services. In addition, the microcomputer was used for online bibliographic searches, which will speed up and improve ILL services.
Fiscal Year 1985 carryover	Anchorage Municipal Library has the largest collection of materials in the State and it is under heavy pressure from the smaller public libraries. The MURL grant was used in two ways. First, the library purchased dial-up ports for its GEAC system. This made access to its collection easier and freed up staff time. Second, it continued to purchase library materials, all of which are available for loan. Overall, Anchorage Municipal Library increased its book collection by 10.7 percent this year, but it still has only 1.5 volumes per capita, far short of the goal of 4.0 per capita.
Fiscal Year 1986 carryover	The Anchorage Municipal Library purchased recordings on compact discs which are cataloged on Western Library Network (WLN) and available on interlibrary loan (ILL). This is the only collection of recordings available Statewide.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

ARIZONA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligation
1984	84-I-B-6	$ 59,900	2,718,016	1,379,437	50.7	$ 30,000 (carryover)
1985	85-I-F2	184,276	2,892,000	1,567,314	54.2	92,500 (carryover)
1986	86-1-6	129,199	3,053,000	1,644,843	53.8	92,500 (carryover)
1987	87-1-7	235,354	3,053,000	1,644,843	53.8	117,677
1988	88-1-7	229,278	3,319,000	1,877,790	56.5	117,677

Cities with population of 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Phoenix	State	$20,000	$60,000	$60,000	$78,450	$78,450
Tucson	State	10,000	32,500	32,500	39,227	39,227
Mesa	State	0	0	0	0	0
Tempe	State	0	0	0	0	0
Glendale	State	0	0	0	0	0

Fiscal Year 1984
carryover

The Phoenix Public Library purchased business and science materials. Selectors were instructed to use grant money to buy titles in subjects in high demand at the Arizona Interlibrary Loan Center (ILLC). The ILLC staff supplied a list of subjects and titles. These were supplemented by information taken from circulation reports furnished by the computerized circulation system.

The Tucson Public Library used the grant funds primarily in two areas: purchase of multiple copies of circulating books for the main library and its branches; and purchase of specialized reference items for the main library's special grants collection. The circulating books covered general information on how to research grant sources, how to do program planning and proposal writing, how to do various types of fund raising, and how to manage nonprofit organizations. These books were on interlibrary loan throughout the State, although for a complete grants search, the reference materials had to be used also. The reference materials included important items not provided by the Foundation Center, such as directories of corporate giving and directories of resources for special subjects. The grant funds made possible expansion of the basic collection to a more comprehensive one to meet the needs of grant applicants.

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

The Phoenix Public Library used the funds for collection development and for strengthening its role as the State's Interlibrary Loan Center.

ARIZONA

The Tucson City/County Public Library strengthened its collection and also used funds to provide services as the State reference center.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

The Phoenix Public Library ($99,225) and the Tucson Public Library ($61,920) acquired materials to provide interlibrary loan (ILL) services to individual users and libraries served by the two MURLs.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan library	Population served
Phoenix	State
Mesa	State
Glendale	State
Tuscon	State
Tempe	State

Fiscal Year 1984
carryover $130,700

The Cataloging Services Section of the Phoenix Public Library ($38,342) updated 51,116 Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) records to include the library's holdings. This represented an increase of 24,552 records, or 92 percent, over the FY83 retrospective conversion project. The total number of OCLC records on which retrospective conversion has been completed totaled 97,178 over the 3 years of the project. The number of OCLC records searched during FY84 totaled 53,052 for a rate of 96.4 percent. The average cost per updated OCLC record was $.50. This amount included labor time involved in searching the Phoenix Public Library's automated circulation system to ensure that titles updated were actually held by the library. The Dewey Decimal Classification numbers updated during this grant period made up the remainder of the 300s and a significant number of titles held by the library in the 400s. When ongoing cataloging of the library's new titles was included, the total number of OCLC records to which the library's holdings symbol was attached totaled approximately 190,000 titles. The 3 year retrospective conversion project has contributed materially to the growth of the Arizona ILLC. The updating of OCLC records to include the library's holdings symbol provided other OCLC libraries with access to the library's holdings and increased the number of requests the center receives. The Phoenix Public Library ($15,090) also used grant money to buy titles in subjects in high demand. The ILLC staff supplied a list of subjects and titles which were supplemented by information taken from circulation report items furnished by the computerized circulation system.

The Mesa Public Library ($22,728) completed a retroconversion project that began in FY84. The primary measure of the effectiveness of this project and its predecessor was a comparison of the number of books borrowed from the Mesa Public Library by other public libraries via the OCLC interlibrary loan subsystem before the projects began and again after their completion. In

July 1983 immediately prior to the initiation of the first project, 63 books were borrowed from Mesa via the OCLC subsystem; 21 of these were borrowed by Arizona libraries. During September 1984, the month immediately after this project's completion, 226 were loaned, a 258 percent increase. Of these, 100 were borrowed by Arizona libraries, a 376 percent increase from July 1983.
Based upon these figures, both projects must be judged successful.

The Glendale Public Library ($20,000) used the funds to strengthen a beginning reader book collection. The evaluation revealed positive comments from a vast majority of young patrons and parents who found the collection greatly improved. Glendale also received $34,500 to convert 35,000 records to machine-readable format. AMIGOS Bibliographic Council was contracted to provide this service. The records were then added to the OCLC database, making these materials available to other Arizona OCLC libraries through the interlibrary loan process.

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover
$72,000

The Tempe Public Library contracted with OCLC to perform a retrospective conversion of the collection from the shelf list cards. The library's funding activity on the interlibrary loan subsystem of OCLC has increased by 50 percent.

The Phoenix Public Library ($16,960) added materials to the science collection, making more materials available for interlibrary loan at the Phoenix Public Library ILL Center.

The Tucson City/Pima County Public Library ($7,500) purchased telefax equipment for five libraries, including two machines in the main library. Staff are enthusiastic about this new method of document delivery, and almost 800 pages are transmitted systemwide each month.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

The Tempe Public Library ($45,150) completed two projects with the acquisition of periodicals and newspapers on microfilm cartridges along with reader-printers to use the cartridges. The periodical holdings have increased from 300 to 900 and periodical use has increased by 55 percent over the same period 1 year ago.

Fiscal Year 1987
carryover

The Mesa Public Library ($58,000) purchased backfiles of the New York Times from 1899-1967 on microfilm and its printed indexes for that period. Local funds were used to purchase retrospective collections of literature covered by the New York Times during that period to reduce the numbers of interlibrary loan (ILL) requests sent to other libraries.

ARKANSAS

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	4b	$ 49,213	2,285,803	158,461	6.9	$10,000 (carryover)
1985	4b	147,000	2,307,000	167,974	7.3	20,000 (carryover)
1986	4b	101,141	2,349,000	170,140	7.2	20,000 (carryover)
1987	4b	179,734	2,349,000	170,140	7.2	20,000 (carryover)
1988	4b	169,463	2,372,000	181,030	7.6	20,000 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Little Rock	State	$10,000	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000

Fiscal Year 1984 carryover	Central Arkansas Library System (CALS), the only Major Urban Resource Library System in Arkansas, was awarded a subgrant of $20,000 to be used to further assist in implementing better service through interlibrary loan, continued expansion of the ethnic heritage collection, and further development of the film service. The CALS materials collections provided resource materials to supplement Statewide reference and interlibrary loan service to public libraries. Funding of this subgrant impacts Statewide service.
Fiscal Year 1985	Central Arkansas Library System (CALS). All materials purchased and entered in the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) database are available for Statewide borrowing.
Fiscal Year 1986	Central Arkansas Library System (CALS). A total of 1,176 titles of non-fiction carryover materials were selected, purchased, and put into circulation by the end of the year; 74 percent of interlibrary loan requests were for these nonfiction titles. Circulation figures and interlibrary loan data indicate that requests from public libraries in the State for MURL materials have increased.

National Regional Resource Centers

None.

CALIFORNIA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	Excess (MURLs)	$ 519,638	23,673,412	8,755,478	36.9	$191,790 (carryover)
1985	I-7, MURLs	1,573,674	24,697,000	9,140,964	37.0	582,285 (carryover)
1986	I-7, MURLs	1,095,628	25,622,000	9,571,233	37.3	589,140 (carryover)
1987	I-7, MURLs	1,976,223	25,622,000	9,571,233	37.3	737,131 (carryover)
1988	I-7, MURLs	1,892,668	26,981,000	10,483,110	38.8	737,131 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Los Angeles	State	$65,070	$194,980	$194,980	$241,552	$241,552
San Diego	State	19,270	48,817	59,095	74,918	74,918
San Francisco	State	14,965	44,620	44,620	55,597	55,597
San Jose	State	13,880	42,525	42,525	53,522	53,522
Long Beach	State	8,010	23,965	23,965	29,544	29,544
Oakland	State	7,530	22,235	22,235	27,449	27,449
Sacramento	State	6,135	18,129	18,129	23,723	23,723
Anaheim	State	4,900	14,610	14,610	18,215	18,215
Fresno	State	4,875	15,785	8,900	20,856	20,856
Santa Ana	State	4,555	14,015	14,015	17,582	17,582
Riverside	State	3,840	11,230	11,230	14,216	14,216
Huntington Beach	State	3,840	11,375	11,375	13,989	13,989
Stockton	State	3,375	10,440	10,440	13,390	13,390
Glendale	State	3,140	9,170	9,170	11,501	11,501
Fremont	State	2,985	8,900	8,900	11,222	11,222
Torrance	State	2,940	8,400	8,400	10,365	10,365
Garden Grove	State	2,795	8,150	8,150	10,083	10,083
Pasadena	State	2,695	7,805	7,805	9,752	9,752
San Bernardino	State	2,670	8,020	8,020	10,171	10,171

CALIFORNIA

Oxnard	State	ineligible	ineligible	ineligible	ineligible	ineligible
Sunnyvale	State	2,430	6,910	6,910	8,627	8,627
Modesto	State	2,430	7,360	7,360	9,535	9,535
Bakersfield	State	2,410	7,455	7,455	10,157	10,157
Berkeley	State	2,360	6,675	6,675	8,095	8,095
Concord	State	2,360	6,715	6,715	8,099	8,099
Fullerton	State	2,330	6,745	6,745	8,338	8,338
Pomona	State		6,485	6,485	8,344	8,344
Ontario	State			6,855	8,289	8,289

Fiscal Year 1984 carryover	All obligated funds were expended and each MURL filed a collection development plan indicating how the funds were spent to broaden their services.
Fiscal Year 1985 carryover	Libraries receiving funds serve populations of 100,000 or more as resource centers for their public library system. Each MURL is required to file a collection development plan indicating areas in which funds will be spent, and how these will benefit their broader service regions.
Fiscal Year 1986 carryover	The program was successful in distributing funds available to the cities certified by the Secretary of Education as serving 100,000 or more population. The libraries also served as resource centers for their CLSA public library system and filed a collection development plan indicating areas in which funds were to be spent and how they would benefit their broader service regions.

There is no MURL library in the northern third of the State. Sacramento Public Library has determined that the greatest need in its area is for improved access to periodicals and is using MURL funds to expand the research periodicals collection on microfilm.

Stockton is in a major agriculture area, but employment is declining in that field. It is experiencing an influx of Spanish-, Vietnamese-, and Chinese-speaking residents. Its collection needs are for materials to enhance job skills, employment, small business management, and home repairs. It also has need for foreign language materials.

Modesto, (Stanislaus County) has greatest need for new and up-to-date materials in law and medicine. It also has growing demand for books on tape and for Asian language materials, whose circulation is reported to be twice as large as last year.

Fresno County Free Library finds public requests continue to increase in the fields of business and science and materials to serve government. It used its MURLs funds to strengthen collections in these areas, as well as for materials on agriculture, patents and standards, and for related runs of periodicals.

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield (Kern County Library) is seeking to meet increased demand from the local business community with newspapers and business periodicals on microfilm, business serial services, and expensive business reference sets.

San Francisco Public Library used funds for general collection development with emphasis on science, technology, public administration, economics and finance, data base development, and foreign languages.

Oakland Public Library used funds to augment ethnic collections to serve the increasing number of immigrants to the area. Print and audiovisual materials were added to the Latin American Library, the Asian Branch Library, and to Oakland's black studies and Native American collections. Some of the purchases were English-as-a second-language resources.

Berkeley Public Library has expended its MURL funds on materials relating to social issues. Specifically, these build on the library's strong collection on women and women's issues.

Concord (Contra Costa County) is becoming increasingly important as an office/light industry locale. The library is using its MURL funds for expansion and strengthening of its automotive collection, business related subjects, and the pure sciences.

Fremont Main Library (Alameda County Library) finds its service area increasingly developed with high tech companies and light industry. It used funds for business information including small business, personnel management, public relations, import-export, and career and employment materials.

San Jose Public Library found its greatest need to be additional materials in Asian languages. It used MURL funds for strengthening collections in Vietnamese, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and languages of the Indian subcontinent.

Sunnyvale Public Library used funds to enhance the business collections including office and computer skills, guides and directories for import/export resources, operating and marketing small businesses, and computer software programs and desktop publishing.

The remaining MURL libraries are in greater Southern California. Glendale Public Library in the Metropolitan Cooperative Library System purchased added materials in Hispanic language and literature, art, music, and for the special collection on felines.

Pasadena Public Library, basing its plan on demographic changes in its region, has need for more materials on black studies, Hispanic culture, and Armenian resources. It is also spending money on materials for its active literacy program, and for its strong business and technology collection.

CALIFORNIA

Long Beach Public Library used its funds to add some of the higher priced reference sets and directories in all areas with special emphasis on business and international trade.

Los Angeles Public Library strengthened its already great resources with purchase of census records and California Great Register of Voters on microfilm, selected newspaper and magazines backfiles on film, and expensive indexes in the performing arts and Hispanic culture.

Pomona bought in three subject areas: employment, vocational and adult education, and English-as-a-second language. Both print and audiovisual materials were added.

Torrance Public Library used funds for materials on business, jobs, and management. It purchased business indexes and directories for better access to many of the business periodicals in its collection.

Anaheim Public Library augmented the reference collections in technology through purchase of expensive directories, encyclopedias and subscription services. Additionally, funds were spent on circulating materials in the history of Third World countries, particulary Latin America.

Fullerton Public Library sought to improve service to newly settled Chinese, Vietnamese, and Korean residents using funds for materials on U.S. government and citizenship for limited-English speakers, and for foreign language materials. Additional funds were spent on careers and self-help materials.

Garden Grove (Orange County Library) expanded its consumer health collection purchasing books and videocassettes on prenatal care, wellness, exercise, diet and diseases, with some materials in Spanish as well as the English language.

Huntington Beach Public Library purchased genealogy materials including census data on microfilm. It also added to the collections in the areas of natural sciences, biology, health, botany, oceanography, geography, mathematics, astronomy, fiber optics, and space technology.

Ontario, the newest MURL library, specializes in the social sciences within the Inland Library System. Their MURL award was spent on Congressional Information Service publications, American Statistics Index and Index to U.S. Government Periodicals.

Riverside City-County Library purchased materials in the fine arts including painting, sculpture, architecture, drawing, photography, music, theater and cinema arts. Both expensive reference sets and additional circulating materials were added.

San Bernardino Public Library spent its funds for business information, current events and contemporary issues, and career and education information.

Santa Ana Public Library used funds to strengthen collections in the areas of business reference and literary criticism.

San Diego Public Library included materials in Vietnamese, Chinese and, Japanese, and also strengthened its collections in computer science, business and management, science, and the humanities.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan library	Population served
Bay Area Reference Center (BARC)	Central and northern California
Southern California Answering Service (SCAN)	Greater southern California

Fiscal Year 1984
carryover

BARC ($421,066) answered 2,990 reference questions, falling short of its expected 3,500, but in other respects had another successful year. At this third level, reference service was the most expensive and time consuming. Staff also prepared bibliographies, published the BARC Notes periodical, and conducted liaison and training with staff members of libraries served in northern California. BARC was one of two regional reference centers with the potential for serving 10 million residents of central and northern California.

SCAN ($400,000) exceeded its objective and answered 3,673 reference questions referred from public library systems. At this third level, reference service was the most expensive and time consuming. Staff also prepared bibliographies, published the SCAN updating service, and conducted liaison and training with staff members of libraries served in southern California. SCAN was one of two regional reference centers with the potential for serving 14 million residents of the greater southern California area.

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

BARC provided access to the collection of the San Francisco Public library and to 190 special and academic library collections as well as to other special resources in northern California. Approximately 3,500 questions were answered on referral from system reference centers.

SCAN, located in the Los Angeles Public Library (LAPL), made use of its collections, but employed its own staff of specialized reference librarians and had access to computerized information databases. Approximately 3,500 questions were answered on referral from system reference centers.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover
($463,732)

BARC: The project continued its successful program of providing third-level reference service for the Northern California library systems. Patron and librarian satisfaction remained high, and the service continued to deal with a breadth and depth of questions beyond the abilities of local libraries and systems. Total number of questions handled this year was down, 2,190 compared to 2,570 last year, perhaps due in part to the uncertainty of continued funding for this service and some reluctance on the part of systems to forward questions. State funding has continued to improve system reference programs each year at the second level.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover
($435,000)

SCAN: Project staff successfully made the transfer to temporary quarters at UCLA, following the disastrous fire that closed Los Angeles Public Library and made its collections unavailable. They are finding that an academic collection which is geared to the curriculum needs of faculty and students does not always contain materials appropriate to answer questions from the public. The number of questions referred is down, due to the uncertainties arising from the current study of third-level "super reference" and its proposed funding structure when no longer supported by LSCA.

Fiscal Year 1987
carryover
($495,101)

BARC, The Bay Area Reference Center continued in its 22nd year to answer reference questions quickly and accurately with search strategy and sources documented. Information on difficult questions were added to the files, and three issues of BARC NOTES were published. Training and liaison were continued with system member libraries and libraries with special collections. A fiscal year total of 2,498 questions were answered, with 259 books sent and 15,694 photocopy pages supplied. Librarian and patron satisfaction with service continued outstanding.

Fiscal Year 1987
carryover
($445,000)

SCAN, The Southern California Answering Network has continued its operations at the UCLA campus, answering questions from Southern California library systems. Questions number about 700 per month, down from previous years due to the turmoil and relocation and the continued closure of Los Angeles Central Library. The continued existence of SCAN and its LSCA funding has not been resolved, which affects the morale of staff. Funding is continued at present level for one more year, during which it is hoped the implementation of new statewide reference plans will occur.

COLORADO

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	6	$ 63,871	2,889,934	1,080,649	37.4	$ 63,871 (carryover)
1985	6	195,682	3,071,000	1,141,066	37.2	195,682 (carryover)
1986	4	136,565	3,178,000	1,068,213	33.6	156,546 (carryover)
1987	4	244,395	3,178,000	1,068,213	33.6	156,546 (carryover)
1988	7	232,222	3,267,000	1,218,370	37.2	195,682 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Denver	State	$11,810	$39,137	$39,137	$39,137	$39,137
Colorado Springs	State	12,744	39,137	39,137	39,137	39,138
Aurora	State	12,744	39,137	39,136	39,137	39,137
Lakewood	State	13,769	39,137	39,136	39,137	39,136
Pueblo	State	12,774	39,137	0	0	*39,136

*Eligible as city is over 100,000 under the Bureau of Census 1986 count

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Fiscal Year 1984
carryover

The Denver Public Library ($11,810) purchased full patents on microfilms for the years 1929 through 1933.

The Aurora Public Library ($12,744) purchased videocassette recorders, monitors, and videotapes.

The Colorado Springs Public Library ($6,274) purchased materials in Spanish, Korean, Vietnamese, Arabic, and Farsi.

The Lakewood Public Library ($13,769) established a consumer health information collection of books, pamphlets, and other materials that were used by library patrons and professionals in the health care field.

The Pueblo Public Library ($12,774) installed a theft detection system at its main library.

COLORADO

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

In conjunction with the Strengthening Metropolitan Public Libraries projects, the Denver, Aurora and Lakewood Public Libraries used their funds for development of the IRVING project.

The Colorado Springs Public Library used its funds for a computer link between the CARL computer system in Denver and Maggie III, the computer system at the Pikes Peak Library System in Colorado Springs. Software to monitor the use of database (library catalogs and information files) at both sites were developed.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

The Colorado Springs Public Library ($39,137) served as a host in the statewide network to increase the resources available to the patrons in the area and the State. Funds were used to pay the line charges for a direct line between Pikes Peak Library District (PPLD) and the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries (CARL). Also, monies were used to upgrade the disk drives on the main TXP computer system. Library book resources were increased in the areas of domestic sciences including cookbooks, nutrition, diet, home renovation, etc.

The Denver Public Library ($39,137) continued to enhance the U.S. Patent Collection located at Denver Public Library. Patents were purchased for the years 1910-1923. Denver transferred $8,000 of its MURLS money to the Irving Project for further development of the network as Denver is one of the key components.

The goal of this project was to enhance the Literacy Collection at the Aurora Public Library ($39,137). The funds were used to purchase 1230 items including print materials, videos, and supplies to properly display them. Aurora transferred $8,000 of its MURLs money to Irving Project for the further development of the network in which Aurora is one of the key components. (See narrative on Aruora's regional resource center project).

Lakewood (Jefferson County Public Library) ($39,137) utilized its funds to purchase microforms of the Denver Post back to 1970, and Granger's Corefiche. These are resources that have been badly needed in Jefferson County for some time. The remaining funds were used to purchase various reference books, most notably several index sets Jefferson County transferred $8,000 of its MURLS money to the Irving Project for further development of the network with Jefferson County as one of the key components. (See narrative on regional resource center project.)

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan library	Population served
Boulder Public Library	State
Pueblo Public Library	State

Fiscal Year 1984
carryover

The Boulder Public Library ($69,850) successfully connected two dissimilar computers at Aurora and Jefferson County Public Libraries. The percentage of interlibrary loan requests for Jefferson County from Aurora was 79 percent. Prior to the project, it was only 12 percent.

The Pueblo Public Library ($2,360) provided library users with access to on-line database searching by training three staff members in Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS) searching, purchasing necessary equipment to perform searches, and disseminating 1,000 brochures to the public explaining how the system worked.

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

The Pueblo Library District ($39,136) used the funds to enhance and promote networking activities between the Pueblo Library District and the Arkansas Valley Regional Library Service System (AVRLSS). A terminal at the AVRLSS enabled all network participants to communicate electronically between the 10 members of the Pueblo Library Network. Through this network, Arkansas Valley System is able to serve public libraries better through faster, more efficient interlibrary loans.

Boulder Public Library ($174,512) is the fiscal and administrative agent for the IRVING Library Network, a consortium of four public libraries in the metropolitan Denver area. The major goal of this project has been to link disparate systems. With the 1986 LSCA grant, the Boulder and Denver Public Libraries were added to the network with on-line public access catalogs. A connection was made to the CARL (Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries), expanding access to other collections for the four public libraries in the IRVING library network.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

The Boulder Public Library ($84,979), in conjunction with MURL libraries, developed software to provide minimum basic network functions for resource sharing and network management. Specifically, software was developed for interlibrary loan, statistics and record transfer. This was very successful. Using the statistics software, they have determined that they are averaging over 20,000 searches per month. The ILL software was modified and it passed the acceptance test that lasted 60 days. The Southeast Florida Library and Information Network will use the Irving technology for disparate systems in their area. An individual from the Queensland Institute of Technology, Australia, is looking into using Irving technology to link disparate systems in Australia.

COLORADO

Pueblo Library District ($39,136): The purpose of this project was to strengthen the collection. A Collection Development Committee was created to assist in the selection process for the main library and the two branches. The materials selected were in the areas of language, literature, grammar, linguistics and home economics. Examples of materials purchased were: Literature Criticism from 1400 to 1800, and New International Dictionary of Quotations. Youth Services purchased materials on the teaching of reading, sound and word books, phonics materials, etc. Funds were also used to purchase an OCLC M300 so that the new materials could be processed more efficiently.

CONNECTICUT

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	6	$ 67,305	3,107,906	610,766	19.6	$ 13,200
1985	7	199,186	3,126,000	611,981	19.6	39,040
1986	7	136,551	3,154,000	606,826	19.2	39,040
1987	7	241,712	3,154,000	606,826	19.2	46,410
1988	7	227,698	3,189,000	606,670	19.0	46,410

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Bridgeport	Region IV	$2,640	$7,808	$7,808	$9,282	$9,282
Hartford	Regions II & III	2,640	7,808	7,808	9,282	9,282
New Haven	Regions V & VI	2,640	7,808	7,808	9,282	9,282
Waterbury	Region I	2,640	7,808	7,808	9,282	9,282
Stamford	Region IV	2,640	7,808	7,808	9,282	9,282

(Materials are available Statewide.)

Fiscal Year 1984 Funds were expended on reference materials.

Fiscal Year 1985 Reference materials were purchased for interlibrary loan requests.

Fiscal Year 1986 The five cities purchased reference materials.

Fiscal Year 1987 The Bridgeport Public Library reviewed catalogues and journals in the subject areas of Science and Technology, Business, Art, Genealogy and General Reference and purchased reference materials which would strengthen the collection as a reference for the region.

Three Central Library (Hartford Public Library) units: Art, Music & Recreation; Business, Science & Technology; and Reference & General Reading Department reviewed catalogs, and journals to purchase reference items which would strengthen the collection as a reference resource for the region.

The reference librarian at the New Haven Public Library reviewed business reference sources to purchase business periodicals.

The various Department heads at the Waterbury Public Library ordered reference materials for their particular subject areas.

The Adult Services librarians at the Stamford Public Library critically evaluated and selected general reference sources to update and expand their ability to respond to information requested by users throughout the region.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Fiscal Year 1985
($45,000)

A network was developed among existing health information providers including health science libraries, health associations, public libraries, State health agencies and State divisions of national health associations, to allow each of these segments to know what the others could offer their constituencies.

Fiscal Year 1986
($32,092)

HEALTHNET has been positively received by public libraries in the State. The medical reference workshops were well attended and well received. The HEALTHNET newsletter is distributed to all public libraries in the State, as well as a number of State health associations and agencies.

HEALTHNET participants have commented that the newsletter has been extremely valuable as a collection development tool in the area of consumer health. In addition, the reference workshops and the presentations on free and inexpensive consumer health materials have been useful to those libraries wanting to expand their health collections to meet increasing public demand for health information. Notwithstanding their limited budgets, smaller libraries will expand their health collections based on the identification and evaluation of these free consumer health materials.

HEALTHNET received LSCA support to continue for an additional year. This funding is critical since it will allow the program to continue to reach as many public libraries as possible and provide much-needed assistance in developing consumer health information services. As health information continues to be a priority at public libraries, it is important that libraries receive the fiscal and personnel support to meet this demand.

Because of the need to continue to support public libraries in the development of consumer health information services, the Connecticut Library Association made HEALTHNET a priority in its 1987 legislative agenda. If State support becomes a reality, then HEALTHNET can continue to provide a much-needed service to libraries throughout the State.

The project has been very well received by the participating libraries. During 1986, HEALTHNET was able to reach many more public libraries throughout the State by offering training and direct consultation on consumer health information services. The general consensus from the participating libraries in the project was that the services provided were needed very much. Perhaps the greatest impact was felt by the smaller libraries that do not have the resources to develop programs on their own. These smaller libraries need to be encouraged to develop LSCA grant proposals to purchase materials to upgrade their consumer health collections to meet their individual community needs.

Fiscal Year 1987	None.

FLORIDA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	18,A-E	$217,775	9,838,322	1,946,102	19.7	$ 34,495
1985	18,A-E	666,885	10,466,000	2,124,076	20.3	135,378
1986	7	467,293	10,976,000	2,139,076	19.4	135,378
1987	7	846,570	10,976,000	2,139,076	19.4	164,230
1988	7	816,006	11,675,000	2,197,810	18.8	164,235

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by Year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Jacksonville	State	$8,624	$27,076	$28,800	$32,847	$32,847
Miami	State	8,624	27,076	28,800	32,847	32,847
Tampa	State	8,624	27,076	28,802	32,847	32,847
St. Petersburg	State	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Lauderdale	State	8,624	27,075	28,800	32,847	32,847
Hialeah	State	0	0	0	0	0
Orlando	State	8,623	27,075	28,800	32,847	32,847
Hollywood	State	0	0	0	0	0
Tallahassee	State	0	0	0	0	0

Fiscal Year 1984
carryover

Funding for major urban resource libraries was used to develop the book collections of five major urban libraries in Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, Fort Lauderdale, and Orlando. These libraries made their collections available not only for local and regional use, but also supplied materials to libraries and patrons throughout the State through the Florida Library Information Network.

The Jacksonville Public Library's ($8,624) objectives were to develop biographic resources and to provide reference and inter library loan services to other Florida libraries. Funds from this grant were used in conjunction with regional resource and Florida Library Interlibrary Network (FLIN) funds to accomplish these objectives. A major portion of grant was expended for project personnel, as well as for materials.

FLORIDA

Miami Public Library ($8,624). The goal of this project was to provide materials in business and science technology to the patrons and ILL users of the Miami-Dade Public Library System. Materials for these areas needed to be revised and updated due to the constant changes in technology and the discovery of new fields of study. There was a significant difference between the amount requested for this project and the amount actually received. Though this did not change the objective of the project, it did alter its effectiveness. Almost 90,000 reference and information requests were handled by the main library Business and Science Department in FY 84, and substantial increases were projected for the opening of the New Mail Library facility in 1985. Continued small funding levels will further drain a book budget which has experienced diminishing purchase power over the last few years. It was crucial to meet the demands of the community for current materials reflecting the new technologies.

The Tampa Public Library ($8,624) project was delayed due to the contracting process.

The report of the Fort Lauderdale Public Library ($8,624) was not received in time for the State library annual report submission.

The report of the Orlando Public Library ($8,623) was also not received in time for the State library annual report submission.

Fiscal Year 1985

Jacksonville Public Library's ($27,075) funds were used to develop bibliographic resources and to provide reference and interlibrary loan services to other Florida libraries.

The Miami Public Library ($27,076) provided reference and interlibrary loan services to other Florida libraries throughout the State through the acquisition of print and microform materials which complemented the existing collection and acquisition policies of the system.

The Tampa Public Library ($8,624 and $27,076) used funds for improving collection development and reorganizing the interlibrary loan department with special emphasis on genealogy, local history, business, and technology.

The report of the Fort Lauderdale Public Library ($27,075) will appear in the FY 86 annual report.

The Orlando Public Library ($27,075) used the funds to upgrade and expand special subject and reference collections and to make these collections, as well as other resource collections, available in the other major urban resource libraries through a well-developed interlibrary loan program.

Fiscal Year 1986

Jacksonville Public Library ($27,076), due to delays in the contract process, did not begin implementation until late in FY 86. The narrative report for the project will be submitted with the FY 85 carryover report upon its completion (as of September 30, 1987).

FLORIDA

The Miami Public Library ($27,076) funded materials for the business and science technology subject areas to serve patrons and interlibrary loan users of the Miami-Dade Public Library System. These subject areas need to be revised and updated due to the constant changes in technology and the discovery of new fields of study.

The Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library System ($27,076), due to delays in the contract process, did not begin implementation until late in FY 86. The narrative report for the project will be submitted with the FY 85 carryover report upon its completion (as of September 30, 1987).

The Fort Lauderdale Public Library (Broward County) ($27,075) continued providing support for Broward County Library System's role as a regional resource center for reference and research support to area residents and others throughout the State.

The funds were used to purchase reference and research materials to supplement the collections of the main library. The materials budget for the main library was very limited and only covered the costs of continuing periodical and standing order titles. Although the branch libraries were able to purchase some materials, the main library had virtually no funds to utilize for ongoing collection development. The various subject departments in the main library purchased high priority items before they went out of print.

Some of the funds at Broward County Library were used to support on-line computer database searching, and to purchase a portable printing terminal for training and backup purposes and a microcomputer terminal for use in on-line searching. In addition to equipment, a portion of the funds were used to train the head of the on-line search service and key staff members in the reference departments in the use of various on-line systems, such as DIALOG and BRS.

Funds were also used to continue subscription to the LOGIN database service. This database has proved very useful to county government personnel as a result of the successful searches conducted.

By enabling the Broward County Library System to provide key materials and services, these funds produced an impact far in excess of what might otherwise have been expected.

Orlando (Orange County) ($27,075), due to delays in the contract process, did not begin implementation until late in FY 86. The narrative report for the project will be submitted with the FY 85 carryover report upon completion (as of September 30, 1987).

FLORIDA

Fiscal Year 1987

Due to delays in starting the FY 1987 projects, the Jacksonville Public Libraries ($32,847), the Miami Public Library (Dade County) ($32,847), the Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library System ($32,847), and the Orlando (Orange County) ($32,847) narratives for these projects will be submitted with the FY 1988 Annual Report.

The Fort Lauderdale Public Library (Broward County) ($27,075) concentrated on developing their collection strengths in genealogy, 18th-century American history, literature, and literary criticism. Books and microforms were selected as appropriate.

Since there is no comprehensive genealogy collection in Broward County (Fort Lauderdale) open to the general public, the main library has made a long-term commitment to acquiring these materials, as well as purchasing special microform readers and adding staff. The MURL grant enabled the library to purchase a few of the major genealogical microform sets, which are already being heavily used by the public.

Before the main library opened in April, 1984, the staff surveyed area public and academic libraries regarding the collection strengths of many subject areas including American history. Based on this information, it was determined there was a great need for more materials in 18th-century American history. In addition to spending MURL funds in this area, the library also received a National Endowment for the Humanities Grant to purchase materials related to the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. The library was thus able to adequately serve the increased demand for materials in this area this year.

Further development of the literature and literary criticism collection has greatly assisted the growing demands for materials on this subject. Since 1986, the main library has also been serving as the academic library for the downtown Broward campuses of Florida Atlantic University and Florida International University resulting in an ever greater burden on the collection.

The General Collections Department will continue to evaluate the use of materials purchased with fiscal year 1986 NURL funds, and purchase additional materials or duplicate copies of high demands titles with Broward County funds. The MURL grant allowed the main library to focus attention on four significant parts of the collection, which helps it to better serve the resource needs of Broward County as a major urban area.

National of Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan library	Population served
Jacksonville	State
Miami	State
Tampa	State
Fort Lauderdale	State
Orlando	State

Fiscal Year 1984
($302,500)

The State project provided funds for additional materials and improved library services in Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, and Fort Lauderdale. These backup libraries made their collections available to all persons in Florida through the Florida Library Information Network. FY 84 was the first year of funding for the Broward County Division of Libraries in Fort Lauderdale. As a result of the project, the library's collection and services were markedly improved.

Priority areas for the five Regional Resource Centers have been collection building and staffing, to speed book processing and facilitate interlibrary loan searches. The OCLC/ILL subsystem has made possible faster and more efficient service. Access to the subsystem made possible greater accuracy in locating libraries holding materials needed, and increased the speed with which they could be requested.

Fiscal Year 1985
($302,500)

The Jacksonville Public Library ($60,500) used funds to strengthen the library's collection and to make these resources more available to people throughout the State. To achieve these goals, project personnel assisted library staff by providing clerical assistance in book order processing and cataloging, by searching and processing interlibrary loan requests, and by typing and proofing the Florida Times Union Index.

Miami ($60,500) used funds to provide materials in business and science technology subject areas to patrons and ILL users of the Miami-Dade Public Library System. Materials in these subject areas needed to be revised and updated due to the constant changes in technology and discovery of new fields of study. There was a significant difference between the amount requested for this project and the amount actually received. Though this did not change the objective of the project, it did certainly alter its effectiveness. Almost 100,000 reference and information requests were handled by the main library Business and Science Department in FY 85 and substantial increases have been experienced at the new main library facility opened in July 1985. Continued small funding levels will further drain a book budget which has experienced diminishing purchasing power over the last few years. It is crucial that materials in these subject areas be provided in order to meet the demands of the community for information that is current and includes the new technologies.

The Tampa Public Library ($60,500) used the funds to purchase books to enhance the library collection and thereby provided current, effective information to library users throughout Florida. All additional costs of this project, such as the input of new titles into the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET)/OCLC, have been borne by the county government and State aid.

The Fort Lauderdale Public Library ($60,500 carryover) did not begin implementation until late in FY 85 due to delays in the contract process.

The Orlando Public Library ($60,500) used the funds to select specialized reference and information sources that other libraries could not afford or would not often use, as well as to measure the effectiveness of library service delivery (in an attempt to continuously improve it).

Fiscal Year 1986
($302,500)

The Jacksonville Public Library ($60,500), due to delays in the contract process, did not begin implementation until late in FY 86. The narrative report for the project will be submitted with the FY 85 carryover report upon its completion (as of September 30, 1987).

Miami ($60,500) used funds to provide reference and interlibrary loan services to libraries throughout the State of Florida through the acquisition of print and microform materials which complement the existing collection and acquisition policies of the Miami-Dade Public Library System. Additionally, all requests have been filled as expeditiously as possible and the service has been promoted for public awareness.

The Miami-Dade Public Library System has been able, through this project, to provide requesting libraries throughout Florida with interlibrary loan and reference services. As the largest public library system in Florida, Miami-Dade Public Library System acts as a major resource center for other institutions in this State. Total requests received have gradually increased from year to year. The Miami-Dade Public Library System must continue to maintain and acquire additional resources to meet the pressing demand for a variety of reading materials. The current volume of print and nonprint materials at the Miami-Dade Public Library System has been recognized as a major Florida Resource Center. This recognition now puts increasing demands on the library acquisition and budget policies to maintain a broad circulating and reference collection to support smaller libraries. The number of individuals and institutions who benefit from this project throughout the State are countless.

The higher percentage of "workable" requests submitted to Miami-Dade Public Library System allows the staff to spend more time filling the requests than weeding through reams of paper. This has resulted in a higher percentage of materials found and sent to fulfill requests.

Miami-Dade Public Library System still realizes the need to continue to develop the collection it has been building through the project. As gaps disappear in the collection, requests are received for material in new areas of knowledge, for which there is little information. Patron requests always appear to be one step ahead of collection development.

This is a continuing project which will be needed as long as the Miami-Dade Public Library remains the major resource public library in Florida. The project reflects the library's long-range policy to establish and maintain collections that reflect the unique character of certain communities and to continually seek cooperative arrangements with other libraries for an exchange of materials and information.

The Tampa Public Library ($60,500) did not begin implementation until late in the fiscal year due to delays in the contract process.

Fort Lauderdale ($60,500) used the funds to support its role as a regional resource center within the Florida Library Information Network (FLIN). The funds are effectively used to continue to meet program requirements, including the addition of appropriate staff support. The regional resource center's role has been greatly strengthened by the addition of one position in the telephone reference area and one position in the interlibrary loan section.

This grant has continued to benefit local patrons and patrons of other libraries in FLIN. A growing staff of professionals has done an excellent job in coping with the many interlibrary loan requests.

Orlando Public Library ($60,500) did not begin implementation until late in FY 86, due to delays in the contract process.

Fiscal Year 1987
($302,500)

Each of the five designated regional resource centers received $60,000 to extend their comprehensive resources in order to meet the informational and recreational needs of all State residents. These libraries provided reference services and access to informational resources. The regional resource centers are located strategically around the State in order to adequately serve the entire State population.

GEORGIA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	MURLs	$119,437	5,464,655	852,749	15.6	$ 57,210
1985	6	359,886	5,648,000	866,930	15.3	57,210
1986	6	249,350	5,837,000	866,154	14.8	57,210
1987	7	447,571	5,837,000	866,154	14.8	66,250
1988	6	429,042	6,104,000	867,310	14.2	66,250

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Atlanta	State	$28,495	$28,495	$28,495	$32,575	$32,575
Columbus	State	11,373	11,372	11,372	13,375	13,373
Savannah	State	9,492	9,492	9,492	11,100	11,100
Macon	State	7,851	7,851	7,851	9,200	9,200

Fiscal Year 1984

The Atlanta Public Library used funds to strengthen telephone reference and database bibliographic searches for persons in designated service areas.

The Columbus Public Library used funds to improve its reference collection for use through the regional resource center.

The Savannah Public Library used funds to strengthen its circulating nonfiction collection for use through the regional resource center.

The Macon Public Library used funds to provide local history and genealogical reference and research services to designated service areas.

Fiscal Year 1985

The Atlanta Public Library used funds for Resource Information Center (RIC) Info Line Services.

The Columbus Public Library, which serves a 5-county area, used funds to improve its reference collection.

The Savannah Public Library, which serves 44 counties in its service area, used funds to strengthen the adult nonfiction collection.

GEORGIA

The Macon Public Library used funds to publish and provide the area libraries with copies of the index to the Macon Telegraph and News.

Fiscal Year 1986

The Atlanta Public Library continued to strengthen the library's service as an urban resource center by purchasing additional reference materials for the Information Line.

The Columbus Public Library continued strengthening the reference collection at the headquarters library. The ongoing tasks of evaluating, weeding, and identifying collection needs were handled by reference staff.

The Savannah Public Library used the funds to purchase circulating nonfiction books for interlibrary loan.

The Macon Public Library established a program for local public libraries, which offered basic care, repair, and restoration of local historical documents and archival materials held within each library's collection.

Fiscal Year 1987

The Atlanta Public Library used its funds to strengthen Information Line, the Library's telephone reference service. The Information Line's professional staff is devoted exclusively to telephone reference, and requests are accepted from anyone regardless of place of residence. The funds were used to strengthen the reference materials used by Information Line.

The Columbus Public Library (Chattachoochee Valley Regional Library) used the funds to expand and upgrade the large-print collection. This collection is available, through interlibrary loan, to surrounding counties to help meet the needs of visually handicapped patrons.

The Savannah Public Library (Chatham-Effingham-Liberty Regional Library) strengthened the circulating nonfiction book collection so that libraries in the 12-county service area would benefit by having a larger pool of materials available for their patrons through interlibrary loan.

The Macon Public Library (Middle Georgia Regional Library) established a program for local public libraries of assistance in the basic care, repair, and restoration of local historical documents and archival materials. The benefits of this project have been realized by users of public libraries who were prevented from using archival materials because of their poor condition. Private owners of historically interesting or valuable documents donated items to their local libraries as a result of this project.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan library	Population served
Atlanta	Atlanta area
Macon	7-county area

Fiscal Year 1985
($87,962)

The Atlanta Public Library used funds to prepare a long-range plan of development for the area and also for communication via cable casting and service extension.

The Macon Public Library used funds to improve the speed and accuracy of reference services in a seven-county area through on-line reference databases.

Fiscal Year 1986
($302,500)

The Atlanta Public Library used funds for implementing the library's 10-year plan, strengthening the library's cable television services, and extending new library services to three MARTA rapid-rail station library kiosks.

Decatur (Stone Mountain Regional Library System) used funds to produce an accurate database for the NOTIS automated library system.

Savannah (Chatham-Effingham-Liberty Regional Library) used funds to strengthen reference collections in libraries throughout the three-county system.

Fiscal Year 1987
($151,164)

The Atlanta Public Library used the funds for a number of activities including creating a shelflist of holdings in the Government Documents section; extending library service to Rapid Rail riders by staffing the Rapid Rail station library kiosks; strengthening the library's cable television services, and completion of a plan for library services.

Decatur (De-Kalb-Rockdale-Newton Regional Library, formerly Stone Mountain Library System) used funds to continue updating an accurate database for the NOTIS automated library system being used throughout the system.

Augusta (East Central Regional) continued to purchase video-cassettes which are popular with patrons in the system. The video collection is approximately 950 and monthly circulation averages over 3,500.

HAWAII

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	84-12	$21,011	965,000	365,048	37.8	$ 8,000 (carryover)
1985	84-12	63,528	997,000	377,153	37.8	24,011 (carryover)
1986	6	44,285	1,039,000	805,266	77.4	26,000 (carryover)
1987	6	79,448	1,039,000	805,266	77.4	39,724 (carryover)
1988	6	75,468	1,062,000	372,350	35.0	39,724 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Honolulu	State	$8,000	$24,001	$26,000	$39,724	$39,724

Fiscal Year 1984
carryover

The Kaimuki Regional Library purchased books, pamphlets, and maps. Materials were purchased to fill gaps in the reference collection using the system's basic reference lists as a measure.

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

The Kaimuki Public Library purchased reference materials that are shared through interlibrary loan throughout the State.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

MURL fundings was used to expand the collection of reference, business, science and Hawaiian materials at the Pearl City Public Library. The *Basic Reference List for Regional Libraries*, prepared by a statewide selection committee, and visitations to the Hawaii State Library provided sources of recommendations for collection building. A total of 618 books were purchased.

Monies were also used to purchase microfilm and a microfilm reader printer. Seven titles were brought up to 1985 in the microfilm collection of magazines, making them accessible to library users. These include *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Business Week*, *Science*, *U.S. News & World Report*, *Vogue*, and *Popular Science*.

HAWAII

A survey was used to determine the degree in which Pearl City Public Library provided support to other West Oahu libraries. This consisted of libraries tallying the number of questions and referrals sent to Pearl City Library. Results indicate that the smaller libraries average eight referrals or questions weekly. Additionally, the annual reference count week in October displayed an increase of 26 percent after MURL books were purchased.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

IDAHO

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	I-6	$20,560	943,935	102,451	10.8	$12,500 (carryover)
1985	I-7	62,253	977,000	104,586	10.7	16,700 (carryover)
1986	9	42,936	1,001,000	107,188	10.7	17,000 (carryover)
1987	7	76,537	1,001,000	107,188	10.7	18,190 (carryover)
1988	9	72,093	1,002,000	108,390	10.8	18,190 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Boise	State	$12,500	$16,700	$17,000	$18,190	$18,190

Fiscal Year 1984 carryover	MURLs funds were spent by the Boise Public Library to pay Western Library Network (WLN) costs.
Fiscal Year 1985 carryover	The Boise Public Library established a circulating videocassette collection, which is available to all city residents and to non-residents. The collection was an immediate success and plans are to expand it with local funds.
Fiscal Year 1986 carryover	The FY 1986 MURLS project was completed in FY 1987 and funded the purchase of a new collection of public domain computer software, a new collection of spoken word cassette tapes, and augmented the adult and children's book collections and video collections. Boise Public met the proposed outcome of this grant to address the shortfall and absence of materials necessary to serve specific needs of patrons Statewide.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

ILLINOIS

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	7	$245,611	11,420,191	3,368,998	29.5	$245,076 (carryover)
1985	6	730,605	11,466,000	3,257,750	28.4	247,408 (carryover)
1986	7	499,136	11,511,000	3,347,686	29.0	254,904 (carryover)
1987	7	882,731	11,511,000	3,347,686	29.0	265,000 (carryover)
1988	7	828,428	11,552,000	3,355,870	29.0	266,395 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Chicago	State	$219,080	$226,717	$226,717	$236,881	$236,881
Rockford	State	9,650	10,965	10,965	10,807	10,807
Peoria	State	9,051	9,726	9,726	9,270	9,270
Springfield	State	7,295	0	7,896	8,042	8,042

Fiscal Year 1984
carryover

The Chicago Public Library strengthened its collection of Illinois literature, materials for the Asian population, and its videocassette collection.

The Rockford Public Library concentrated its MURLs funds in the areas of foreign language materials, and also purchased a teletypewriter (TTY) as a communications tool for deaf patrons.

The Peoria Public Library purchased materials to strengthen its genealogy collection.

The Springfield Public Library reviewed the strengths and weaknesses of its general collection and identified and purchased materials for replacement and expansion.

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

Chicago Public Library used funds from the 1986 MURLs grant to develop the library's collection in areas that fell short of the collection development goals and thereby keep abreast of current user demand. Materials were purchased to strengthen seven primary areas: Hispanic collection; social issues collection; collection pertinent to the Research and Reference Center responsibility of the Chicago Public Library; historical materials for inclusion in the Vivian G. Harsh Collection of Afro-American History and Literature; Illinois history collection; retrospective holdings of The *New York Times*; and civic and political awareness collection.

ILLINOIS

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

The Rockford Public Library replaced outdated or missing works on literary criticism.

The Peoria Public Library funds were used to supplement their excellent genealogy collection.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

Chicago Public Library developed the Library's collection in areas that had been determined to be deficient for meeting user demand. Materials were purchased to strengthen five primary areas: child abuse; foreign language; storytelling/children's literature research; Civil war and American history research; and business/science reference.

The Rockford Public Library replaced worn and missing copies of important handicraft and repair titles and acquired multiple copies of titles in greatest demand. It has improved the Library's ability to meet local needs and regional requests.

The Peoria Public Library replaced worn and damaged audio records so that member libraries of the Illinois Valley Library System could fill patron requests. Information about the new audio materials was disseminated through the Flyer, a weekly newsletter sent to all member librarier of the Illinois Valley Library System.

The Springfield Public Library (Lincoln Library System) enabled the library to develop existing collections and to meet the needs of patrons.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

INDIANA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	84-108	$117,719	5,490,299	1,265,179	23.0	$78,076
1985	85-168	349,309	5,482,000	1,260,790	23.0	80,341
1986	86-10	238,040	5,498,000	1,256,242	22.8	80,341
1987	87-9	420,756	5,498,000	1,256,188	22.8	95,932
1988	88-9	394,934	5,504,000	1,266,180	23.0	95,932

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Indianapolis	State	$43,246	$44,508	$44,508	$54,240	$54,240
Fort Wayne	State	10,626	10,925	10,925	12,634	12,634
Gary	State	9,377	9,651	9,651	10,926	10,926
Evansville	State	8,050	8,288	8,288	9,948	9,948
South Bend	State	6,777	6,969	6,969	8,184	8,184

Fiscal Year 1984

The goal of this project was to strengthen Indiana's metropolitan public libraries which serve as regional resource centers. This project provided compensation in the form of grants to urban libraries that (because of their resource strengths) provided library services to a constituency of a region greater than their tax-supported district. The project was part of the Indiana Public Library Resource Sharing program. The five libraries listed above were located in cities with populations that exceeded 100,000 and were also designated as metropolitan resource libraries. The libraries had to meet the following criteria in order to receive their grants:

1. The library must be a public library.
2. The library must serve a city of 100,000 population or more.
3. The library must have a collection of 100,000 cataloged volumes.
4. The library must be a member of its Area Library Services Authority (ALSA) and make its collection available for interlibrary loan use.
5. The library must permit in-house reference use of the collection by the general public.
6. The library must make application for distribution giving appropriate assurance and agreeing to required reports.

INDIANA

All five eligible libraries met the criteria and received grants. The grants were distributed in accordance with LSCA regulations and based on 1980 census population figures. The recipient libraries reported that the grants were used in the following budget categories: personnel-80 percent, books-6 percent, and equipment-14 percent.

Fiscal Year 1985

All five eligible libraries met the criteria and received grants. The grants were distributed as required in LSCA regulations to maintain levels of support for the libraries which previously received grants, based on 1980 census population figures.

Fiscal Year 1986

Evansville: $8,288 was spent on wages for temporary workers hired to barcode books to an Automated Circulation System being put in place. Patrons benefit from the accuracy of the System which also facilitates access.

Fort Wayne: $10,925 was spent to purchase materials for collections of first-hand accounts of Native American life and customs, materials for the fine arts collection, materials for the collection of pictorial representations of military uniforms of all countries throughout history, and retrospective purchasing for the general collection. The library is a heavy net lender to interlibrary loan and serves as a resource collection for libraries in the region.

Gary: $9,651 was spent to further develop and expand periodicals to other units of the library system. Periodicals in the areas of computer technology, business, science, additional "*Facts on File*," Afro-American and Latin studies were purchased.

Indianapolis: $44,508 was spent on salaries and wages for library staffs. No particular positions were supported; the funds went into general revenue.

South Bend: $6,969 was spent on reference services and materials, including appraisal guides, business and legal reports, antiques and collectibles price lists, almanacs, and specialized stamp catalogs.

Fiscal Year 1987

Major urban resource libraries are the second tier of a three tier approach to maximizing materials availability in the Indiana Library and Information Services Network. Major urban libraries, because of their resource strengths, provide library services to a constituency of a region greater than their supported district.

Evansville: $9,948 was spent on wages for temporary workers hired to bar code books to an automated circulation system being put in place. System benefits patron in accuracy and better access to holdings.

Fort Wayne: $12,634 was spent on books. More information on specific areas of collection development will be sent when available.

Gary: $10,926 was spent to further develop and expand periodicals to other units of the library system. Periodicals in the areas of computer technology, business, science, additional Facts on File, Afro-American and Latin studies were purchased.

Indianapolis-Marion County: $54,240 was spent on salaries and wages. No particular positions were supported; the funds went into general revenue.

South Bend: $8,184 was spent on reference services and materials including A.M. Best Property/Casualty Service, Consultant's Directory, Publishers Trade List Annual, auto repair manuals, Facts on File, Michelin guides, industrial directories, income tax guides, college guides, etc.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan library	Population served
All members of its respective Area Library Services Authority	State

Fiscal Year 1984

Area Library Services Authorities--The overall goal of this project was to improve general library service and access for groups of persons with inadequate services through support of ALSA. ALSA's aim was to help member libraries provide better services to their patrons through consultations, resource sharing, and cooperative services. ALSAs have been charged by the State Library with providing interlibrary loan (ILL), reference referral (RR), and consultation/staff development. ALSA members included 97 percent of public libraries and all Interlibrary Loan (ILL)/Reference Referral (RR) centers and services located in and provided by public library reference centers. ALSA membership continued to increase: 621 in FY 82; 648 in FY 83; and 667 in FY 84. Many of the member libraries are smaller public libraries (79 percent of the public library members serve populations of 25,000 or less) and depend on ALSA services to back up the services they offer to their patrons. Interlibrary loan and reference referral services were well established in all areas. According to statistics reported, the total number of requests handled decreased from 102,375 in FY 83 to 97,595 in FY 84. Overall, after referral to other resource centers, the ALSA ILL/RR Centers filled 81 percent of all requests received, a 5 percent increase over FY 83. The number of workshops offered increased from 60 to 77, and attendance increased from 2,383 to 3,202 persons. Staff visits to libraries decreased slightly, from 382 in FY 83 to 326 in FY 84. The number of consultations was 778. The number of items delivered by Courier, U.S. Postal Service, and United Parcel Service was 153,504. Audiovisual services reported 9,772 circulations, with a total attendance of 430,485. ALSAs continued working with the Continuing Library

Information Media Education (CLIME) plan objectives for continuing education programs in their areas, and working with the State Library to facilitate Statewide coordination and communication of continuing education opportunities. These services have continued to attract new members, as evidenced by increased membership and increased utilization of services. Evaluations conducted by individual areas have shown that ALSA members consider their membership to be important in providing better service to their patrons.

Fiscal Year 1985

Area Library Services Authority--One ALSA objective stated a priority for improved efficiency of location searches through increased use of OCLC for location verification. This objective has been minimally met. For FY 85, the fill rate was 82 percent of ILL/RR requests, which was up slightly from the FY 84 fill rate of 81 percent. This figure, however, was in line with the slight increase in the total number of requests handled by the Reference Referral Centers. More and more libraries with access to OCLC interlibrary loan services carry out their own interlibrary loans directly with the holding library. Therefore ILL/RR requests will decline as more libraries carry out interlibrary loan directly. Another objective was a priority for coordination of staff development/continuing education planning, and recognition of each ALSA by the Indiana Council of Approval for Providers of Continuing Education (ICAP).

A final objective of the program was to improve audiovisual services available to members. In FY 84, total audiovisual circulation was 9,772 and attendance was 430,485. In FY 85, total audiovisual circulation was 12,245 and attendance was 383,412. Therefore, in FY 85, circulation was up, but attendance was down slightly from FY 84. Audiovisual services were improved (more materials were circulated), and the objective was met, even though not as many people chose to take advantage of the service. In FY 85, some ALSAs became more involved in videocassette lending services. ALSA total expenditures for audiovisual services ranged from a low of 2 percent to a high of 10 percent. The percentage did not appear to be dependent on a delivery system, because the three ALSAs with dedicated delivery services (ALSA 2, Stone Hills ALSA, and CIALSA) have 2 percent, 2 percent, and 8 percent, respectively).

Fiscal Year 1986

Area Library Services Authority-Although the ALSAs continue to receive funds, they are no longer listed as a national or regional resource library under the long-range program.

Fiscal Year 1987

The area Library Services authorities (ALSAs) continue to receive funds but they are no longer listed as national or regional resource libraries under the long-range program.

IOWA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	84 VI	$ 62,540	2,913,437	404,510	13.8	$ 9,569 $25,660 (carryover)
1985	No number	185,168	2,906,000	404,391	13.9	35,229
1986	VII	126,328	2,910,000	401,630	13.8	35,229 (carryover)
1987	VII	222,407	2,910,000	401,630	13.8	35,229
1988	No number	206,874	2,851,000	300,430	10.5	27,665

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Des Moines	State	$ 7,614	$ 0	$ 7,615	$ 7,615	$ 7,615
Cedar Rapids	State	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Davenport	State	7,614	7,614	7,614	7,615	0

Fiscal Year 1984 The purpose of this project was to strengthen the three libraries designated as urban resource libraries in the State of Iowa by using their collections, staff, and resources to provide improved services to their constituencies, and to serve as resource centers for the entire State. The specific aim of this project was to develop these collections with enrichment materials.

The Public Library of Des Moines received over $7,614 to expand and enhance the business collection. Materials were purchased for reference and circulating book collections, and the books-on-tape collection, of this regional resource library. The classification of business materials was selected because of the current and long-term informational needs of the Iowa business community and the general public, which were not being met with existing collection resources. Emphasis was placed on the identified special topics of computers, foreign trade, international affairs, tax laws, new methods of conducting business, marketing, and product identification.

The Cedar Rapids Public Library purchased current materials in adult basic education, career development, and vocational/technical support at a time when high unemployment and underdevelopment, especially among women, minorities, and the disadvantaged, had intensified local and Statewide demand for these materials. The objectives of the project were to obtain and publicize information resources needed by employees and employers to increase employment opportunities. High-demand items and broader, in-depth resources were acquired and publicized through the media and comminuty groups.

The Davenport Public Library purchased materials to fill critical areas, which they referred to as "life coping skills." The areas specifically concentrated on were jobs, health, community, and aging.

Fiscal Year 1985

The Public Library of Des Moines ordered and received all equipment necessary for the transfer of information into an on-line service. Additional subject descriptions have facilitated accessibility to newspaper articles, and the timespan between delivery of the newspaper and its indexing has been significantly reduced.

The Cedar Rapids Library ordered extensive materials on computers, for home and business. These have ranged from simple how-to materials manuals to works on technical detail and theory. Other items ordered included repair manuals for types of equipment for which the library was not well stocked. These included repair manuals for farm equipment, small machinery, motorcycles, and less commonly-known vehicles. The use of duplicate copies of more popular titles helped to meet interlibrary loan requests from other public libraries. Many volumes on other related topics were ordered.

The Davenport Public Library has been heavily involved in serving the unemployed in the Davenport area through this grant. The Business Center has had a volunteer job interviewer and resume' advisor, who has worked with approximately 150 individuals. An estimated 50-75 resumes have been prepared for the unemployed by the staff.

Two hundred fifty postcards were sent to Quad-City businesses to request annual reports and brochures for use by the general public. Response has been well over 50 percent. The librarian in charge of the Center has spoken to numerous groups and has been appointed to a subcommittee of the Davenport Chamber of Commerce to develop a brochure on how to start new businesses in Iowa. Increased purchase of out-of-town newspapers has helped unemployed residents to find new positions. The library worked with Project Assist, a local group for the unemployed. It provided referral for adult literacy programs. It also worked with the Scott County Community College Small Business Center to promote the literacy collection. The librarian worked with the counselor on women's programs to produce a brochure about the library's Center, as well as to provide referral service.

Fiscal Year 1986

A total of $35,229 was set aside in FY 86 to strengthen the three libraries designated as major urban library resource centers in the State of Iowa. Even though use of the grant automatically enhanced services and quality of collections for each library's own constituency, each library would also serve as a State resource center whose collections are drawn upon for interlibrary loan through use of Iowa Locator.

Grants were awarded based on each library's collection development needs. Cedar Rapids Public Library was awarded $20,000 to purchase large-print materials and books on audiocassette. Davenport Public Library was awarded over $7,614 to enhance the career collection and the materials on economic development. Des Moines Public Library, because of funding shortages and a policy decision to severely limit access to the collection, was not awarded a grant (over $7,614) until June 1987, when the collection became more accessible again. Des Moines chose to add to its book-on-audiocassette collection and to make it and other materials available for interlibrary loan.

Fiscal Year 1987

The Public Library of Des Moines was awarded $7,615 to promote economic development by expanding and improving the business materials collection of the library. The library is heavily used by the business community for reference and research as a source of materials, and for employees wishing to further their careers or pursue individual investments. To promote the newly-improved collection, the library reviewed new titles in a "Monthly Memo" mailed to local businesses and distributed in the library. Included in the grant are print materials, as well as new computer software and hardware that made it possible to create specialized and individualized bibliographies directly from the library's online public access catalog. The library serves a city population of 191,003 and a combined city and suburban/rural population of 303,170.

Because all of the materials will be available statewide, the additions to the collections should make a positive impact on the business needs of Iowa's citizens.

The Davenport Public Library serves a community of 103,264 in a county of 160,031; it also serves by contract as the resource center for the Southeastern Iowa Regional Library System with a combined population of 475,286. The Davenport area has been hard hit economically in recent months as manufacturing jobs are being lost due to plant closings.

Davenport Public Library is the primary source of business and occupational information in the Quad-Cites area. It is also one of the major sources of business information in the State. The purpose of this MURLs project was to add to that business collection by purchasing and making available collection which would include sources dealing with the future economic development of the area. This included marketing research and demographic growth information, samples of strategic plans, entrepreneurship, and occupational information as it relates to the local work force. A survey of new businesses opened was conducted to determine the usefulness of the collection.

The Library staff developed publicity pieces announcing availability of the new collection and assisted the skilled work force in the community in finding new jobs or careers. The library is also cooperating with the local community college through their classes on job researches and entrepreneurship. The Library's business librarian also serves on a Chamber of Commerce committee that is developing a marketing strategy to attract businesses to the area.

The Cedar Rapids Public Library used $7,518 of local dollars to match the $20,000 received from LSCA to build a collection of materials on economic development. The entire amount of Federal dollars were used to purchase materials. The library's contribution was to catalog and process those materials and to undertake a publicity campaign and offer workshops to a target population. The target group included businessmen, farmers, developers, investors, and merchants. Topics identified as currently in short supply in the Cedar Rapids collection are those of importing and exporting, alternative land use and crop production, investment materials, marketing and business techniques, language and cultural information on Far Eastern nations, agri-business, and industrial technologies. The library staff worked with the Chamber of Commerce, especially the economic development officer, in the development of this project.

National or Regional Resources Centers

None.

KANSAS

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,00	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	I-84	$ 51,187	2,363,358	555,625	23.5	$35,831
1985	I-85-IX	153,436	2,408,000	571,203	23.7	36,365
1986	9	105,535	2,438,000	562,909	23.0	36,365
1987	VII	186,935	2,438,000	562,909	23.0	42,995
1988	VII	175,853	2,460,000	568,720	23.1	42,995

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Wichita	State	$17,915	$18,182	$18,182	$21,490	$21,490
Kansas City	State	10,340	10,509	10,509	12,443	12,443
Topeka	State	7,576	7,674	7,674	9,062	9,062

Fiscal Year 1984

The Wichita Public Library purchased materials to enhance and strengthen collections in areas of particular need through the acquisition of appropriate informational materials. An approximate list of materials to be acquired included the following topics: child care and development; Oriental, Spanish, and European languages for children; small business start-up and management; sales and salesmanship; adult education in mathematics; resume' career, and job-search information; aeronautics and aviation; automobile history and general maintenance; adult foreign languages; computers and software; poetry; political science; Indians of North America; disarmament and nuclear war; Holocaust and World War II; sports; "how to" on solar energy; personal and home improvement; light opera and music; architecture; and adult fiction.

The Kansas City Public Library strengthened the library's periodical holdings by filling in gaps in retrospective holdings, purchasing holdings of certain titles not owned, but for which the library received requests, purchasing microform holdings of Wyandotte County newspapers, and purchasing several Afro-American periodicals. All of the materials purchased were available on interlibrary loan.

The Topeka Public Library added approximately 600 large-print books to the library's collection. Large-print books have been circulated from the library and made available to grocery sites, meal sites, and the homebound. The purchase of a special mobile van for transporting large-print books enabled the library to provide much greater circulation of these materials. The purchase of these large-print books met approximately 50 percent of the need identified for this particular collection. All materials purchased were available on interlibrary loan.

KANSAS

Fiscal Year 1985

The Wichita Public Library needed to add materials to strengthen its role as a major urban resource library. At the beginning of FY 85, certain projects were launched involving books acquired and additions of newer media. These projects were needed to meet patron demands for interlibrary loan services. Additions of videocassettes, color slides, and microcomputer software were approved by the State agency. Collections that benefitted were: Special Resources on Parenting, Special Resources on the Visual Arts, the Alice Bauman Dance Symposia Collection, the "PC's for the People" Project, the Auto Manual Collection, and the Foundation Collection.

As a major resource library for the State, the Kansas City Public Library loaned monographic and serial holdings to all residents of Kansas through interlibrary loan. Some responses to interlibrary loan service requests could not be met due to missing/damaged hard-copy serials. Microfilm copies of missing or mutilated copies, as well as some monographic items, were replaced to enable this major urban resource library to fill a greater percentage of interlibrary loan serial requests Statewide.

The purpose of the Topeka Public Library project was to supply a collection of newer and older literacy materials that would help the user overcome illiteracy and to introduce compact disk collections to Kansas. Statistics were kept on the use of the adult literacy collection and the compact disk collection purchased with LSCA funds. The supplemental portions of the Library Literacy Project (Project No. I-85-VI) and the introduction of new technology into Kansas libraries contributed to Topeka Public Library's status as a major urban resource library.

Fiscal Year 1986

The Wichita Public Library strengthened its collection through the purchase of videocassettes, microcomputer software, and print materials in special areas such as family advocacy, fine arts, and computer literacy.

Kansas City Public Library strengthened the serials collections and enhanced the library's ability to fill interlibrary loan serial and special collection requests in the area of fine arts. Microfilm copies of damaged or missing serials, microfilm to replace hard-copy serials, and monographic materials were added to the collection and made available through interlibrary loan to all libraries in Kansas.

The Topeka Public Library used the funds to enhance its Red Carpet Service, a service to older readers. Steps were taken to improve circulation of materials, and workshops were held to discuss ways to improve library services for the elderly.

Fiscal Year 1987

The Kansas State Library indicated that one measure of success of the MURLs project was statewide statistics which show that each of the two libraries has in some categories met standards expected at system levels.

KANSAS

The South Central Kansas Library System and Northeast Kansas Library System did so despite the fact that many local libraries are still far below public library standards for Kansas.

The Wichita Public Library updated expanded and improved the comprehensiveness of their collection in advertising marketing and commercial graphics, aviation, folk art and Americana. The library also contracted to have vertical file of fragile newspaper clippings microfilmed.

The Kansas City Public Library used MURL funds for purchasing books in keeping with the goal of continuing the development of the library's materials collection as a major resource in the State.

The Topeka Public Library purchased materials for its Red Carpet service to older readers and children and provided service for the hearing impaired.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

KENTUCKY

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	15-MURL	$ 78,658	3,661,433	502,616	13.7	$30,077 (carryover)
1985	9a	235,251	3,692,000	501,199	13.6	32,000 (carryover)
1986	6a	161,521	3,723,000	499,993	13.4	32,000 (carryover)
1987	6a	284,999	3,723,000	499,993	13.4	38,190 (carryover)
1988	6	267,765	3,729,000	501,060	13.4	38,190 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Louisville	State	$30,077	$32,000	$32,000	$38,190	$38,190
Lexington-Fayette		(not eligible under State's criteria)			6,190	6,190

Fiscal Year 1984
carryover

Early in the project period, a subgrant award was made to the Louisville Free Public Library. In order to enhance its position as a MURL, the Louisville Free Public Library decided to place emphasis on purchase of business materials and multiple titles in selected high-demand categories. Current and retrospective review materials were used in the selection process by collection specialists. The manager for reference services provided a description of the business collection to the State Library for dissemination to local libraries. Five hundred titles were purchased for the business collection and 1,659 volumes were purchased in multiple titles for high-demand categories, for a total of 2,159 volumes.

The activities of the project supported the long-range program objective to increase the size of the general collection of the MURL so that the standard of four books per capita could be met.

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

The Louisville Free Public Library, in keeping with the intent of strengthening general information resources and special collections through additions to its holdings, purchased the Business Collection and Magazine Collection. These are microfilmed copies of articles from 1,219 periodical titles with microfilm indexes. The collection is updated biweekly with the latest publication and index appearing simultaneously, providing a very timely and usable collection of articles. The indexing feature is particularly advantageous as hard-copy indexes usually run at least 1 month behind the publication of the periodical.

The *Business Collection* and the *Magazine Collection* provide current access to a wide selection of periodicals in a space saving format. Several libraries in the State were subscribing to *Magazine Index*, but could not afford the collection, and many periodical titles were simply not available. This acquisition assures that the articles indexed in this and the *Business Index* are available through interlibrary loan. In addition, the collections create a permanent copy of the periodicals up to the current date, from 1977 for the *Magazine Collection* and from 1981 for the *Business Collection*. Had this collection been bound in hard copy, it would have had over 3,400 volumes. Aside from saving space, this format also decreases theft and mutilation, a common problem for periodical volumes. A list of titles of the periodicals indexed are included in the collection.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

In 1987 the Louisville Free Public Library MURL subgrant had as its major objective to strengthen its special resource collection through the procurement of a complete set of the *Virginia Census on Microfilm (1790-1910)* and Soundex Microfilm. Additionally, the library made this collection available to all on-site researchers and all public libraries in Kentucky at no charge through interlibrary loan (ILL). Supplemental hardcopy Virginia genealogical indexes and monographs and equipment to support the microfilm census were purchased.

Although materials and equipment were ordered immediately after the project started, it took between 3 and 5 months for these items to arrive. This delayed the implementation of borrowing capability. Only 16 requests were made for interlibrary loan of materials between April and September 1987. In-house use was significantly higher (850). Patrons using the collection in-house responded favorably to the new collection. As the availability of the collection becomes better known, it is projected that its use through interlibrary loan will be much higher. The Virginia materials complement the existing Kentucky census materials since Kentucky was part of Virginia prior to becoming a State and Kentucky forebears, in most instances, were native Virginians.

The 1860 Census of Microfilm for river cities in Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania were purchased. These support and enhance not only the Virginia census, but also the Kentucky census.

The census collection was supported directly by the procurement of microfilm storage cabinets, a plain-paper 3m microfilm reader printer with zoom lens, positive image reprography, coin operation, and a maintenance contract. The coin operation afforded patrons the option of self-service which, in turn, freed trained staff to perform vital reference or ILL-related operations.

The one-day, on-site workshop, conducted in April 1987 was favorably received and allowed regional librarians not only to inform public libraries about the new special collection, but also to provide direction to the libraries in how to use the collection. The "Aliverbrary", issued four times throughout the project term to all public libraries in Kentucky, allowed for wide dissemination of information about the collection and how to access it. This special collection's long-term value will be more effectively known beyond the end of the project, when information about it increases in the genealogical community.

At the of the project, the Louisville Free Public Library was compiling a bibliography of the hardcopy genealogical monographic and index materials purchased under this project, as well as ILL procedures to be effective October 1, 1987.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

LOUISIANA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	9	$ 92,179	4,204,742	982,754	23.3	$ 70,701
1985	I-6	279,281	4,383,000	1,237,340	28.2	200,524
1986	9	193,146	4,462,000	1,249,666	28.0	200,524
1987	9	341,769	4,462,000	1,249,666	28.0	200,524
1988	7	322,123	4,501,000	1,061,010	22.5	184,262

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
New Orleans	5 surrounding parishes	$40,109	$91,492	$91,492	$91,492	$91,492
Baton Rouge	13 parishes	15,785	58,596	58,596	58,596	58,596
Shreveport	8 northwest parishes	14,807	34,174	34,174	34,174	34,174
Houma	Terrebonne and Bayouland	0	16,262	16,262	16,262	* 0

* Not eligible as population dropped below 100,000

Fiscal Year 1984

The New Orleans Public Library purchased books and audiovisual materials to establish a Vietnamese collection in a regional branch. Each of the five parishes in the area have had an influx of Vietnamese in the last 10 years. Learning cassettes were added to one branch, and the reference collection was strengthened in two regional branches. Approximately 1,505 books and 667 pieces of audiovisual materials were purchased to meet the demands of the library's patrons and those who have access to the collections from the surrounding five parishes.

The collection of the East Baton Rouge Parish Library, the largest library in the 13-parish Capital Region, was open to all residents of the region. Tremendous use of the collection was made in the areas of reference, popular, and juvenile collections. Of special interest was the genealogical collection at the Centroplex Branch Library which is considered one of the strongest genealogical collections in the southern region. MURLs' funds have helped the collection tremendously. One significant addition has been the 40-volume genealogical serial reprint entitled Confederate Veterans, with indexes. This 40-volume set and approximately 736 other titles have been added to the collection. This collection was made available to the entire greater Baton Rouge area as well as to individuals doing family research from anywhere within the region.

LOUISIANA

The Shreve Memorial Library continued to coordinate and expedite the delivery system for the modified Green Gold Library System that served eight parishes in the area. The funds were used to maintain and add approximately 470 books to the areas of reference, government documents, petroleum, and genealogy collections. Demand for materials continued to increase steadily and these grant funds made it possible to meet the needs of library patrons from the northwest corner of the State.

Fiscal Year 1985

The New Orleans Public Library used its funds to add 1,247 books to its collection in the areas of business, science, humanities, and social sciences. These expanded areas of the collection made it possible for this library to meet the need for current material requested by local and regional residents and libraries. Forty-five miscellaneous pieces of equipment and furniture were purchased in order to serve the increased local and regional demand for improved and expanded service.

The East Baton Rouge Parish Library, in an effort to strengthen library resources for residents and libraries of the region, used the funds to purchase 8 microfilm readers, 10 microfilm cabinets, 2 microfilm readers/printers, and 908 reels of microfilm. These purchases were made to improve the research and reference potential of all patrons of the East Baton Rouge Parish Library, as well as any person or library in the Capital Area Region.

The Shreve Memorial Library (Caddo Parish) added 2,360 items (books and visuals) to the special collections (genealogy, Louisiana government documents, petroleum, and reference). This added to the value of the collection to meet the demands of users and libraries from the surrounding area (Northwest Louisiana, South Arkansas, and East Texas). These materials were made readily available for on-site use and through interlibrary loan.

Citizens in Terrebonne Parish (Houma) and the surrounding region called "Bayouland" have access to expanded (508 books) and strengthened collections due to the MURLs grant. A 2-year subscription to Newsbank increased the public's chance to locate major current events coverage by providing newspaper indexing and articles from newspapers around the country. A copy machine for staff use helped greatly with the interlibrary loan process and made it easier for the library to disperse photocopies of information when requested by local or regional users and libraries. This speeded up the response to inquiries made to the library.

Fiscal Year 1986

The New Orleans Public Library used its funds to purchase books in an effort to strengthen collections at the main library, as well as the branches. Out-of-town and foreign telephone directories (not supplied by South Central Bell) were purchased for the central library and two regional branches. Encyclopedia sets were purchased for all branches, including the central library. Large-print materials were added to allow the library to establish a rotating collection among neighborhood branches.

Browsing collections were added at all branches and Navra, a neighborhood branch, received books to update its nonfiction collection. Periodicals on microfilm were added to the collection and updated reference materials were purchased for the Information and Reference Division, Business and Science Division, and the Louisiana Division.

The East Baton Rouge Parish Library (Baton Rouge) used its MURL grant to continue the development of its Microform Center begun last year. When completed, it will contain back issues of approximately 300 periodicals and newspapers on 35 microfilms, as well as readers and reader/printers to service the collection. This collection is the largest in the 13-parish geographic region and is used by families (particularly school children) for their information needs, and by those requiring periodical and journal research associated with term papers.

The Shreve Memorial Library's (Shreveport) grant funds were used to maintain and strengthen the library's collection in several areas. The circulating collection of large print and non-fiction titles was increased. The newly inaugurated collection of circulating videocassettes was increased with the addition of more educational titles. Materials were also added to the reference, genealogy, and petroleum special collections. Many new reference titles were added as well as census indexes for the genealogy department.

The Terrebonne Parish Library (Houma) used the MURL funds to update and strengthen the library's nonfiction collection in areas of heavy use. The videocassette collection was strengthened and expanded in the areas of self-instruction and educational titles. Certain heavily used journals were purchased on microfiche to fill the gaps and to assure availability to all patrons. A microfiche reader/printer and a microcomputer/laser disk system were purchased, the latter to be connected into the State's interlibrary loan system. This will enable the library to respond to area patrons and to serve their information needs more rapidly.

Fiscal Year 1987

The New Orleans Public Library used its funds to expand interlibrary loan (ILL) services by joining the Statewide laser disc interlibrary loan system. The salary of one person to head the ILL system is paid from these funds. Book materials were added with the remaining grant funds.

Again, East Baton Rouge Parish Library (Baton Rouge) has chosen to use its grant money to improve the Microform Center at the main library. The center contains back files of periodicals in microform and microfilm, microfiche readers, microfilm storage cabinets, and reader-printers. The purchase of additional microfilm and microfiche as well as equipment to store and access the collection improves the level and types of services which area users and area libraries receive.

LOUISIANA

The Shreve Memorial Library (Caddo Parish) used the grant funds to purchase books, microfilm and other library materials. These include 1910 Census records and numerous reference publications which need to be updated annually.

In the Terrebonne Parish Library (Houma), funds were used to add to the value of the collection especially in the area of adult non-fiction. Other improved service has come with the purchase of educational and self-help videos. Also, CD ROM equipment has been purchased to use new laser disc technology such as Bowker's Books in Print to improve the interlibrary loan function of the library.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None

MARYLAND

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	I-E	$ 91,407	4,216,756	786,775	19.6	$18,300 (carryover)
1985	I-7	272,081	4,270,000	774,113	18.1	49,247 (carryover)
1986	I-7	187,013	4,349,000	763,570	17.5	49,247 (carryover)
1987	I-7	333,189	4,349,000	763,570	17.5	58,308 (carryover)
1988	7	315,445	4,463,000	752,800	16.8	58,308 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Baltimore	State	$18,300	$49,247	$49,247	$58,308	$58,308

Fiscal Year 1984
carryover

The film department circulation of the Enoch Pratt Free Library was 37,235. In addition to employing two part-time technicians to clean the films that were circulated, the library added 16 new 16mm films to the State Resource Center collection. More than 1,303,200 Maryland citizens were able to see quality films that were properly maintained as a result of this project.

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

The initial objectives of this project were broadened beyond film cleaning to include the development of additional audiovisual resources. Through the purchase of blank video cassettes, approximately 260 local TV news programs were recorded off-air. The TV News Archive Project was promoted extensively after the holdings had grown to sufficient size for listing. A list of local news programs was published and distributed, and articles were prepared for various library publications.

The film maintenance project, which resulted in the inspection of approximately 22,000 films, has improved services for over one million viewers (sampling indicates an average of 50 persons per film screening). Two part-time inspectors, employed with grant funds, continued their inspection and repair of 16mm films and other media during the year. The fact that no complaints were received from borrowers about film condition indicates that the objective was achieved.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

This project included both film cleaning and the development of additional audiovisual resources by purchase as well as off-air recording. The latter required the purchase of blank video cassettes so that approximately 260 local TV news programs could be recorded off-air. The TV News Archive project is promoted extensively. A list of local news programs available has been published and distributed.

The audiovisual maintenance project has resulted in the inspection of approximately 35,000 films and videotapes, thus improving services for over one million estimated viewers (sampling indicates an average of 50 persons per film screening). Two part-time inspectors, employed with grant funds, continued their inspection and repair of 16mm films and other media during the year.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan library	Population served
*Enoch Pratt Free Library	State

By State law, the Enoch Pratt Free Library serves as the State Library for Maryland however, no LSCA Title I funds are used.

MASSACHUSETTS

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's populations	MURLs obligations
1984	4.5	$ 123,921	5,737,717	877,112	15.2	$18,900
1985	7.1-7.3	366,386	5,750,000	873,482	15.2	55,692
1986	7.1-7.3	250,699	5,798,000	881,016	15.1	55,692
1987	7.1.7.3	444.200	5,798,000	881,016	15.1	67,077
1988	7.1.7.3	417,840	5,832,000	880,780	15.1	67,077

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Boston (Eastern Regional System)	State	$6,300	$18,564	$18,564	$22,359	$22,359
Worcester (Central Regional System)	State	6,300	18,564	18,564	22,359	22,359
Springfield	State	6,300	18,564	18,564	22,359	22,359

Fiscal Year 1984

The Boston Public Library used its MURLs funds to purchase books needed to meet interlibrary loan requests. Materials were purchased in the following categories: Spanish language and culture, Russian language, Russian immigrant collection, Chinese language, Italian language, children's books, business, geography, and political science. Altogether, 442 books were purchased.

The Worcester Public Library acquired 295 volumes and 83 rolls of microfilm to strengthen its reference and research collections, which were of interest to small businesses, students, and historians.

The Springfield Public Library purchased books of interest to homeowners--The Residential Energy Audit Manual, Solar Domestic Hot Water Guide, and Hazardous Waste Regulations; and small businessmen -The Hotel and Restaurant Business, Handbook of Engineering Economics, and The Small Business Legal Problem Solver. New science titles included books in the fields of astronomy, biology, geology, organic chemistry, and physics. For standard "student type" questions, a new edition of the multivolume Grzimeks Animal Life Encyclopedia was purchased. Demands for new technology resulted in the purchase of several works in the burgeoning field of robotics. The allotment for reference materials was used for new titles and for updating standard sources: Dictionary of Medical Syndromes, Standard Mathematical Tables (update), Machinery's Handbooks (update), Encyclopedia of Chemistry, Jane's Aerospace Dictionary and Psychiatric Dictionary (update). Business management aids and sourcebooks, such as Gale's Small Business Sourcebook were also purchased. The final portion of the reference allotment updated several heavily used industrial directories for the New England States.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan library	Population served
Boston Public Library	Commonwealth

The Boston Public Library served as the library of last recourse for reference and research services for the Commonwealth. It was supported by State funds.

Fiscal Year 1986

The regional public library systems ($7,441,985) of State funds and the Boston Public Library supplement public library services provided locally. Since 1966, regional funds have been primarily used to support reference services, interlibrary loan, and consultant services (technical services, children's services, automation, etc.) provided by specific regional staff.

Further, the regional systems provide bookmobile service to communities with less than 25,000 residents and use vans to move material within the regions for interlibrary loan. The Boston Public Library of Last Recourse supplements the regional public library system by providing library materials in print and microform formats to public libraries.

During FY 86, the regional public library system conducted over 200,000 interlibrary loan transactions with fill rates exceeding 60 percent on the subregional levels. It is unknown how many reference questions were answered, since those statistics are not kept. Because of the popularity of the bookmobile service to over 250 communities, two regions acquired two new bookmobiles each, and the third regional system employed a custom-built van specifically designed for the delivery of large-print materials. All regions have made an effort to work with small libraries by teaching them how to benefit from a new planning guide entitled Options for Small Libraries. Nearly 40 libraries Statewide initiated the planning process, which involved both library and community analysis.

MASSACHUSETTS

Fiscal Year 1985

Library materials acquired under the MURLs project served a different purpose from those purchased under the Regional Public Library Systems program which comprised most of the State funding necessary for State maintenance of effort. First, the majority of the materials purchased under the regional program were intended to supplement the reference collections of the local libraries in each of the regional systems. The libraries contacted the regional library for answers to questions that could not be provided by their local collections. Therefore, reference acquisitions tended to lean toward quick, heavily-used reference materials. No material was purchased for its research value. On the other hand, materials have been purchased for the purpose of reference and research applications. They supplemented regionally purchased materials in that MURLs acquisitions were usually less heavily used, and in formats and collection areas not purchased with regional funds.

Fiscal Year 1986

The Boston Public Library primarily used the funds to diversify its collection by acquiring materials in non-English languages, including Chinese and Russian. The collection on non-English language materials was increased by the acquisition of 860 books. Another 718 books in English, covering a variety of subject areas, were also acquired.

The Worchester Public Library used the funds to acquire a subscription to a full-text indexing, retrieval, and reproduction service for national newspapers, and general and specialized periodicals. The service indexes over 1,000 periodical titles, and 5 newspapers. Worcester uses the service for quick identification and production of hard copy for their reference and research requests. This service has contributed to meeting the library's goal of providing patrons with fast and broad access to current news and journal articles.

The Springfield City Library primarily used the funds to diversify its nonfiction collection by acquiring high-demand materials in numerous subject areas. The collection of nonfiction materials was increased by acquisition of 762 books. Another 400 issues of serials on microfiche were also acquired.

Fiscal Year 1987

The Boston Public Library purchased books for its research collections, about half in the English language, and the other half in various foreign languages.

The Worcester Public Library purchased subscriptions for the magazines and business collections, two heavily-requested subject areas of periodicals on microfilm.

The Springfield City Library purchased books for its heavily-used circulating collection and added several titles to its reference collection.

MICHIGAN

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	6a-6h	$197,773	9,258,584	2,158,120	23.3	$ 48,000 (carryover)
1985	6a-6h	580,864	9,116,000	2,074,707	22.8	132,500 (carryover)
1986	1a-1h	393,688	9,075,000	2,014,630	22.1	134,500 (carryover)
1987	1-1	693,957	9,075,000	2,014,630	22.1	153,400 (carryover)
1988	1-1	652,575	9,145,000	2,017,420	22.1	153,400 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Detroit	State	$14,306	$39,025	$39,025	$44,672	$44,672
Grand Rapids	State	5,218	14,606	14,919	17,079	17,079
Warren	State	5,034	13,926	14,094	16,135	16,135
Flint	State	5,020	13,872	14,014	16,043	16,043
Lansing	State	4,760	13,217	13,454	15,403	15,403
Sterling Heights	State	4,532	12,709	12,962	14,838	14,838
Ann Arbor	State	4,560	12,617	12,812	14,668	14,668
Livonia	State	4,532	12,528	12,720	14,562	14,562

Fiscal Year 1984
carryover

The overriding objective of the Detroit Public Library (DPL) project was to develop a collection of consumer health materials suitable for the lay user. Evidence over several years has indicated a continuing and expanding interest and need in this area. A committee of the Detroit Public Library Staff, along with a librarian from the Health Science Library of Harper Hospital, compiled a consumer health information book list of over 400 titles recommended for a core collection in the field. The titles were selected through consultation with the subject specialists of the main library reference departments and the librarian from Harper Hospital. Professional reference tools consulted included: Consumer Health Information Handbook, Education for Health, the Selective Guide, 1984 Guide to Health Information, Publishers Weekly, Library Journal, and Books in Print.

Committee librarians also visited local bookstores, examined sample copies of newly published titles, and consulted the holdings of Wayne State University and the libraries of the Detroit Medical complex. The selected consumer health materials have greatly enhanced the health information collection of each agency involved. In addition to the vast improvement to 29 collections this grant has made, interlibrary loan (ILL) activities have extended the benefits throughout the Detroit Associated Libraries Cooperative area and beyond because DPL serves as one of Michigan's five major research institutions in the State.

The Grand Rapids Public Library elected to use all of its MURLs grant to enhance general-interest periodical reference service. As the largest public library in the Lakeland Library Cooperative, the demands placed on its periodical collection were very heavy. Project objectives included providing periodical articles on a timely basis, as requested by Grand Rapids and the Lakeland Cooperative. At the beginning of this year's project, statistics were kept to determine the amount of use of the collection by the members of other public library cooperatives. In 1983-84, 841 requests for periodicals were filled by Grand Rapids. This was a 63 percent fill rate. The 1984-85 figures showed 970 requests filled in less than 12 months; a 65 percent fill rate. Inhouse quarterly statistics showed that use of the collection in 1984-85 included the filling of 14,921 requests for back issues of periodicals. The collection was heavily used by library patrons at the main library.

Warren is the third largest city in Michigan and represents almost one-quarter of the population of the public library cooperative in which it is located. Library materials were available throughout Macomb County through interlibrary loan and reciprocal borrowing agreements. Heavy demand on the Warren Public Library collection led to the decision that this MURLs grant should be used to improve the microform reference collection. The reference staff at the Arthur J. Miller Branch thoroughly reviewed the library's microform reference needs, and after a careful comparison of present holdings and future needs, materials were selected for purchase. A bibliography was distributed to the Library Cooperative of Macomb that listed the materials selected, processed, and added to the collection. The titles were also added to the Macomb Union List of Serials. In order to ensure that member public libraries were aware of these additions, the director prepared a memorandum to each member library and presented information relating to the MURLs grant at a Macomb County Library Director's meeting. A press release was also prepared for the local newspaper regarding the grant award. This MURLs grant successfully enlarged the microform reference collection of the Warren Library. Service to Warren's patrons, as well as to the cooperative, has been improved and expanded.

The unemployment situation in Flint and surrounding communities slowly improved as the automobile industry improved. However, jobs in some fields were lost, and entry-level positions of a permanent nature became more and more scarce. To help the community cope in this area, the Flint Public Library started the Career Corner. The materials and services offered varied widely, but the funds available through this grant were specifically earmarked for the acquisition of materials related to coping with unemployment. The goal was to provide useful and supportive materials for those formerly employed in entry-level jobs and now laid off indefinitely, and for those younger, unskilled workers who have not been in the work force on a steady basis. The project focused on acquisition of materials useful to these people and attempted to publicize the availability of the collection and services at sites where job seekers might be located. Items selected included English and mathematics textbooks.

The original goal for the MURLs grant to the Lansing Public Library involved the problem of illiteracy. The library addressed the problem of the reluctant reader through appropriate programs for both children and parents.

All programs and materials were made available to those residing in the capital city area. Library staff worked jointly with reading specialists from the Lansing School District to develop a 5-session parenting workshop on improving children's reading skills. The workshop was designed to cover sources of children's reading materials, and help to improve reading and writing skills, storytelling skills, etc. The third session of the workshop featured the public, and was scheduled at two different locations (the Lansing Public Library main facility and the Jolly-Cedar branch) on different evenings to encourage participation. At this meeting, parents and children attended; parents toured the facilities and became acquainted with the young readers' area, while the children had a storyhour and saw a short film. A portion of funds was used to purchase 250 titles related to the project's aim of encouraging reluctant readers. Some funds were also used to add captioned video programs to the existing video collection. These items (43 titles) were necessary to address the needs of the hearing impaired. Before this time, the library was not serving this clientele.

The Sterling Heights Public Library's grant was designated to benefit older citizens in the Sterling Heights community, as well as those in the public library cooperative, through the acquisition of large-print materials. At the beginning of this project, Dun and Bradstreet reported that Sterling Heights was one of the fastest growing cities in the country.

The large-print materials purchased with this grant, in combination with the library's previously owned titles, were designated for rotating collections for three housing units and the main library. Each collection was made up of 200 large-print books. Over 300 titles were purchased with grant funds. Monthly circulation figures averaged 700. Librarians found that users included not only senior citizens or physically handicapped patrons, but also adult readers just learning to read, who found the large-print books less intimidating.

MICHIGAN

The Ann Arbor Public Library had a clientele covering a wide geographic area and a broad range of educational backgrounds, information needs, and reading interests. The library acted as a main resource for the Huron Valley Library System, serving a university populace as well as a rural patronship through interlibrary loan. The goal of this project was to strengthen Ann Arbor's large-print collection, and the specific objectives involved selection, acquisition, and distribution of materials. The Ann Arbor large-print collection was expanded by 6 percent through the purchase of approximately 300 new books. In addition to an article in the local daily newspaper, a descriptive flyer was prepared and distributed to inform the community about available library services.

In order to keep abreast of the continuous improvements in new library technology, the Livonia Public Library needed to improve its automated bibliographic system. This was to be beneficial to other public libraries in the Wayne-Oakland Cooperative because their access to the holdings of the Livonia collection would be greatly improved. The original proposal covered the purchase, in part, of two GEAC 8371 terminals. This was changed to one terminal and an electronic typewriter/printer. The library had access to the 3 million volumes in the Wayne-Oakland system through an improved automated circulation system. Beyond that, the system facilitated resource sharing, improved communication, and networking. The purchased terminal was used to input biographical and circulation information into the Wayne database. This improved inventory control and enhanced circulation monitoring. The system has also increased the amount of fines collected, because notices have been sent out automatically after 30 days. Accordingly, fine revenues have increased substantially and the number of overdue books has been decreasing. The electronic typewriter/printer has been an asset to the library system. With its memory capabilities, it alleviated much of the clerical workload and repetitive work, both systemwide and cooperative-related.

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

The objective of this project was to preserve materials in the collections of the Detroit Public Library and to conserve space through the substitution of microform editions for public use. The funds for this project were spent in two areas:

1. $28,390 for microfilm of the Detroit News 1951-52 and January 1955-June 29, 1963, and microfilm of the Detroit Free Press 1951-52 and January 1955-April 30, 1983.

2. Almost $10,645 for Microfilm of Thomas' Register of Manufacturers 1939-1984.

The films of the Detroit News and the Detroit Free Press replace films which had become worn. It is essential that these local newspapers be available for the use of the public and be preserved for historical purposes.

The film of Thomas' Register of Manufacturers replaces hard-copy volumes which were printed on poor quality paper and which had become worn. These directories, providing a reservoir of information on companies and products in the United States, are thus historically important. In addition, the printed volumes were large and unwieldy and occupied a lot of shelf space.

The Grand Rapids Public Library continued to improve the periodicals collection in order to provide those articles on a timely basis, as requested by residents of the Lakeland Library Cooperative, and to provide photocopying and delivery either by mail or to individuals.

The Grand Rapids Public Library is the major resource library for the Lakeland Library Cooperative, serving 890,906 individuals and providing direct service to 28 libraries in seven counties of southwestern Michigan. It provides a comprehensive periodicals collection for public libraries, and considerable demand is placed on its collection for lending outside of its immediate service area. The grant provides major assistance for the continuance and improvement of this collection. In 1986, over 1,561 periodical articles were circulated to citizens residing outside of the Grand Rapids Public Library service area. These articles were provided through interlibrary loan. In addition, the in-house use of the periodicals collection was 31,109.

The MURL grant was used to upgrade the reference collection at the Arthur J. Miller Branch of the Warren Library. Warren shares materials throughout the Library Cooperative of Macomb's service area. Reciprocal borrowing agreements permit materials to be made available to walk-in patrons. Materials are also made available, via interlibrary loan or photocopies, to residents of the Library Cooperative of Macomb. One-third of the items purchased were new additions to the collection. Two-thirds of the items were selected to continue an ongoing serials collection and to update materials where the information was out-of-date.

Warren Public Library played a leadership role in the Adult Services Roundtable of the Library Cooperative of Macomb, which determined materials to be entered into the electronic database for the on-line bibliographic CLSI data-sharing network or the Macomb Area Union List of Serials.

All materials have been entered into the appropriate listing, whether it is the on-line database or the MURL list of serials.

The database is a powerful tool for reference librarians. Availability of materials is checked at the computer terminal, retrieved from the shelves, and held at the circulation desk for pickup or interloan. Clearly, this objective is not only being met, it is paying great dividends in terms of significantly improved service to the patrons.

MICHIGAN

Flint Public Library used the funds to accomplish two projects. Funds were used to expand and improve the health and medical collection for the main and branch libraries. Both the General Reference and the General Reading Departments' staffs assisted in the development of a stronger, more up-to-date collection of medical books. Using a broad definition, medical books included subjects such as diseases, general diagnosis and treatment, and specific diseases such as cancer, AIDS, herpes, alcoholism, and drug abuse. Other subject areas were: drugs and prescriptions; surgery and surgical techniques; doctors, nurses and allied health careers; genetics; history of medicine; new medical discoveries; physical and mental disabilities; child abuse; sports medicine; and psychiatry. Pamphlets on medical subjects for the vertical files were also added. A series of programs on medical issues helped to increase the public's awareness of the availability of sound information in the library collection.

Funds were also used to expand and improve a language collection to better serve persons with limited English-speaking ability. More than one-half of the outdated collection of foreign language books have been discarded. The new books have made the collection much more attractive and have added many new contemporary authors and subjects. Eight sections of new shelving were added to the last available free space to house this burgeoning collection. New labels were made to identify works in French, Chinese, Vietnamese, Japanese, and other languages.

The Lansing Public Library continued to use the grant to accomplish four projects. First, the library continued to increase the collection of books to help parents who have children with reading difficulties. Purchases included those that parents could read to their children and those easy for children to read by themselves. Many of the titles were shared with parents who attended storyhours with their young children. Resource persons from the community were invited to address parents on the issue of helping children learn to read.

Second, the library expanded the foreign language collection. Spanish and Asian-language materials were purchased in fiction and nonfiction. Most of the Asian-language materials purchased were in Vietnamese. One hundred fifty titles were ordered. The circulation records indicated that the materials circulated frequently. Demands for the materials come from the large Vietnamese community in the Lansing area. A few books in Spanish were also purchased.

Third, the library has developed the collection of "Books on Tape." This collection is immensely popular with the public and serves mainly the visually handicapped and immigrants. Tapes are also used as travel companions when families take long trips.

Fourth, the library has continued to update and expand the reference collection. The Merck Manual and Physician's Desk Reference provided needed resources in the medical sciences. Additional foreign language dictionaries in Polish and Norwegian were purchased. The general Academic American Encyclopedia was ordered. The reference collection greatly benefited from this grant.

The grant funded the establishment of an initial archive of oral history audiotapes in the Sterling Heights Public Library. The tapes reflect the history of Sterling Heights in its early rural township days. The project has served as a model for the continuation of the Library's efforts to collect and preserve the heritage of its community.

The funds were used to upgrade Ann Arbor Public Library's adult and reference collection in the areas of the humanities, physical sciences, technology, business, social sciences, and literature; and develop an audio compact disc (CD) collection for circulation.

The key information and research areas of the main library were strengthened through the addition of 594 titles purchased with LSCA funds. Circulation rate for 1986-87 increased 5 percent.

With this year's funds, 101 CDs and a storage cabinet were purchased. However, because of the introduction of a major automation system into the library's operations, the circulation of CDs to the public was not carried out till July, 1986. In addition, a CD player and headset were purchased to set up a public listening station in the main library. Since there seldom seems to be more than one or two CDs in the library at any one time, the original planned discography was dropped. Although this program was delayed in process, its success has been proven through its 95 percent circulation rate.

The Livonia Public Library used funds to develop the business, science, and technology collections at both branches of the library. The Encyclopedia of the Biological Sciences; The Handbook of Mechanics, Materials, and Structures; Directory of Mail Order Catalogs; Practical Welding and Technology; Harris Michigan Industrial Directory; Powerplant; and Scientific and Technical Organizations and Agencies Directory were some of the more expensive items purchased with these funds. Nearly 700 items were added to the collections.

The materials are used by students from the local high schools, as well as students from Madonna College and Schoolcraft College. Small business owners have expressed their appreciation for the increased number of books in subject areas important to them.

MICHIGAN

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

A committee of librarians within the Detroit Public Library decided that the main objective of this grant would be to purchase special reference materials to strengthen the subject resources of the main library and the 25 branches. Project funds were used to purchase 25 sets of the McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology. The five reference departments at the Main Library, as well as the Municipal Reference Library, were each allocated $1,252 for the purchase of subject-related reference tools.

The Grand Rapids Public Library used all of their grant for the purchase of periodicals. Use of the main library, where the periodicals are stored, shows that 30 percent of the visitors come from outside the city limits of Grand Rapids. In-house use of the periodicals collection in 1985-86 showed 31,109 uses.

The MURL grant support has helped to build this collection retrospectively on microform as well as assisting with the purchase of current periodicals. The collection continues to be very heavily used by patrons at the Main Library.

The Warren Public Library continued to strengthen the reference collection that is shared on a regional basis with member libraries of the Library Cooperative of Macomb. Reference materials purchased have been entered into the appropriate database. This was done based on the guidelines agreed to by the Library Cooperative of Macomb. The monographs are entered into the CLSI On-Line Bibliographic Data Base, and Serial publications in the Macomb Area Union List of Serials. Without a doubt, for reference librarians providing end user reference service, these regional databases have the greatest impact and directly encourage utilization of the reference materials on an ongoing basis.

The Flint Public Library developed a book cassette read-along collection for children, and audio cassettes in a variety of subjects for teens and adults.

Of 973 general audiocassettes acquired, 4,185 circulations were recorded. Some items circulated as many as 14 times. One hundred nineteen audiotapes were purchased for the Children's Room and had a circulation of 367. Even more popular, were the children's multimedia kits; the 286 items circulated 2,128 times.

The objectives of the Lansing Public Library were to provide services and materials for person with limited English-speaking ability; improve public library services for older Americans; improve public library services for the visually-handicapped; support and expand services of Lansing Public Library by purchasing items requested by libraries in the Capital Library Cooperative; and provide materials for juvenile library patrons.

East Asian language and Spanish materials were purchased and many titles in the books-on-tape format added. The purchase of foreign-language materials totaled $1,283.53 and the books-on-tape, $3,728.14. The books-on-tape collection is shared with the collection for older Americans.

Both books-on-tape and large print materials were purchase for use by older Americans. The purchase of books-on-tapes is shared with the population of limited English-speaking ability. $1,853.29 was spent for large-print materials. These materials are made available to citizens in nursing homes and to others within the service area.

The collections purchased in large print and books-on-tape are available for use by the limited-English-speaking population, the older citizen, as well as the visually-handicapped. The donation of equipment that enlarges print and the purchase of the stated material have increased use of the large print resources.

Nearly half of the funding for the grant was spent for reference materials - $5,135.05. This was to replace and purchase new editions of reference materials.

$1,453.99 was expended for new juvenile materials. This was shared among the main library and the branches.

With grant funds, an Oral History Archives at the Sterling Heights Public Library was established in 1986. It now includes 31 interviews on audiotape, hundreds of historical photographs, and a published manual on the development of the project. Current funding has supported the production of a videotape documentary based on a select number of those previously interviewed.

The 37 minute documentary has been shown at the annual conference of the Michigan Oral History Council in Lansing and was presented to the Sterling Heights public at a library reception in November 1987. It will be aired on both the City and Library cable channels and is also available for circulation or in-house viewing in the Library.

Archival records available to the public should be conveniently accessible. The 31 audiotapes contain a total of 62 listening hours of interviews. The MURL grant was used to hire an archival typist to interpret, verify, and transcribe those tapes onto paper records which will greatly facilitate their use.

The Sterling Heights Public Library is a young library in a young city. More than 50 percent of total circulation results from activities in the Youth Services department which is extremely responsive to the classroom needs of children. Heavy demands are made on both the staff and the collection for Science Fair Project material. The grant expanded this small collection, and significantly improved the quality of library service to this special group of young patrons.

MICHIGAN

The Ann Arbor Public Library purchased an automatic sound filmstrip projector for the outreach department's collection in order to meet the heavy demand of pre-school and nursey groups. The Library also purchased 11 1/2 years of the Ann Arbor News on microfilm which replaced 35-year-old and badly damaged film, and a basic collection of compact discs for each branch.

The Livonia Public Library purchased materials for a basic opening day adult reference collection for the Livonia Civic Center Library, the new main building of Livonia Public Library. Since the new building (scheduled to open in the summer of 1988) is to serve as a main library for the Livonia Public Library System, the collection will have a long term effect on service to the Western Wayne County region.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan library	Population served
Detroit	State
Grand Rapids	State
Warren	State
Flint	State
Lansing	State
Sterling Heights	State
Ann Arbor	State
Livonia	State

Fiscal Year 1984 carryover

The Detroit Public Library ($30,400) elected to split the monies awarded in this Title I grant to serve two needs. While a portion of it was used to augment Detroit's MURLs grant dealing with the building of a large consumer health collection for 29 locations, more emphasis was directed toward the acquisition of historical periodicals. The library maintained a strong collection of early American periodicals which were heavily utilized by researchers in Michigan and other States. Many of these titles were maintained in the original hard copy and were in a state of deterioration. The American Periodical Series III was purchased with the following objectives: 1) to provide microform copies of titles not owned by Detroit, and 2) to provide microform copies of titles owned by Detroit in hard copy, for preservation purposes. It was projected that 13 titles would not be owned by the Detroit Public Library and that 42 of the holdings would be incomplete.

The Grand Rapids Public Library ($11,088) elected to use its metropolitan library grant to enhance its periodical collection in the specific areas of the sciences, business, and the arts. The library's serials collection was in great demand from both community users and the Lakeland Library Cooperative through ILL. The entire amount was spent for the purchase of periodicals. The grant provided a better financial base for the collections and, although it represented only a little over 6 cents per capita in the city of Grand Rapids, the grant had a major impact on the library's collection. Over 300 titles were purchased.

The original proposal for the Warren Public Library project ($10,696) involved updating its automated system, Computerized Library Services, Inc. (CLSI), which it shares with the Macomb Library Cooperative. Laser readers and side printers were to be added to the system. A rethinking of community needs, however, brought about a revision, to address the needs of the library's reference collection. Present holdings were compared with currently advertised reference materials and standard reference bibliographies. As opposed to the original MURLs grant approach, all materials selected for purchase were in print format. The titles added variety in subject coverage and included annuals, serials, encyclopedias, and single titles.

The Flint Public Library ($10,668) has consolidated materials dealing with career change, unemployment, skill building, etc., in the main library's Career Corner. This metropolitan library grant allowed Flint to expand the breadth of its collection in the area of career selection, as well as increase the availability of information on careers in high demand. Emphasis was placed on purchasing information on careers, training and apprenticeship programs, college entrance exams, and high-tech careers. Useful titles in accounting, bookkeeping, shorthand, and typing have been added. High-tech materials included robotics, microcomputers, and word processing. Titles about career change in mid-life have been in great demand, and materials on starting large and small businesses as an alternative to unemployment have been acquired. The job market, as it related to older people, was of growing concern. Titles such as Back to Work: How to Re-enter the Working World have been useful to older users and displaced housewives. GED and Armed Forces test books continue to outdistance all others in demand, but the employment and care picture in Flint became increasingly diversified, and an ample collection to meet informational needs of patrons was essential. Grant monies were also used to cover some costs to develop, print, and distribute a brochure about the Career Corner to high school counselors in the county, training sites, and MESC offices.

The Lansing Public Library ($10,115) elected to use their metropolitan library grant to address the needs of several specialized clientele. In the planning stages these groups included those with limited English-speaking ability, the elderly, and those with hearing impairments. Funds were also used to reach Lansing's Asian population-especially those with only limited ability to speak or read English. Materials were also added to the library's collection oriented toward the needs of seniors and those with limited visual acuity. Just over one-half of this grant award was used to purchase new large-print titles. These books became a part of rotating collections which were used at the main library and the

Jolly-Cedar branch, in the bookmobile, at specially maintained collections at several senior citizen centers, and at one of the city's hospitals. The addition of over 400 titles helped to keep large-print collections rotating regularly. Prior to planning uses for this grant, the need for other sorts of materials for readers with vision impairments became evident. In addition to large-print books and magazines, funds were also used to add a basic collection of books on tape. The 76 titles have been well received and are circulating heavily. Just over 100 titles were purchased with an Asian audience in mind. Vendors for this material proved more of a challenge to locate, but all material was received and cataloged prior to completion of the grant period. These new additions brought in new Asian library users.

The Sterling Heights Public Library ($9,710) facility was very much up-to-date, but its collection was inadequate to meet user needs. Staff evaluation helped to determine that the most profitable expenditure of metropolitan library funds would be in the area of added reference materials. Because of the rapid growth of the Sterling Heights population and the increase in library use, past purchasing and selection emphasis had been given to the development of the general library collection. The number of titles on the shelves has increased, but at the expense of obtaining more costly reference tools for adults and youngsters. The grant facilitated the acquisition of 10 sets of encyclopedias of varying titles for both adult and younger users, 12 sets of multivolume reference tools, and a large number of other significant reference titles. In addition, a Term Paper Topics collection was created to help students and has proven to be a useful and popular resource. Materials were selected to assist students in preparing papers on "hot" issues and were reserved for in-house use only, to ensure availability. While nearly all of the materials purchased with the metropolitan grant did not circulate, their availability in the library undoubtedly brought in more patrons. There has been a direct correlation between these new materials and the circulation increase of 8 percent during the past year.

Clientele of the Ann Arbor Public Library ($9,691) was broad in its geographic coverage, educational backgrounds, and information needs. In order to successfully meet patron needs, the library developed a number of specialized collections. This metropolitan library grant was divided into three parts to reach many user needs. The overall goal of the project was to acquire materials and related equipment to strengthen large-print, black studies, adult basic reading, foreign language, preschool, and young adult collections. Related equipment included a compact card catalog for the children's department and a sound filmstrip projector. A total of 570 books was purchased, including readers for children. To ensure public awareness, an article appeared in the local newspaper covering the grant award and the special collections which would benefit.

Activities of the Livonia Public Library will be reported in the FY 1986 annual report.

Fiscal Year 1985 carryover

The three objectives of the Detroit Public Library were:

1. To preserve materials in main library collections and to conserve microform editions for public use. Microfilm copies of a number of heavily-used periodicals were purchased to provide permanent copies of volumes which were worn. In addition, $10,000 was spent toward a microfiche collection of U.S. Senate hearings. These films will assure the availability of important information to library users throughout the State.

2. To broaden the coverage of main library resources in areas of high demand by users Statewide. The British Biographical Archive in microfiche was purchased to add to the bibliographical resources. This collection covers 310 of the most important British biographical reference works published between 1601 and 1929 and greatly enhances the holdings of the Library. Subscriptions for fourteen periodical titles indexed in the Readers Guide to Periodical Literature, which were not in the Detroit Public Library collection, were placed. Microfilm of back issues of these titles from the date of indexing were acquired, so that the library can provide the materials cited in the index.

3. To update and enhance the record and cassette collection housed in the Children's Library to meet the demands of children of all ages. The Children's Library purchased approximately 250 new records and 450 cassettes, of which about 130 were cassette/book sets. The records were largely folk songs, preschool stories, songs and activities, and holiday stories and songs, particularly Halloween and Christmas. The cassettes purchased included quite a number of book adaptations, many for preschoolers, with the accompanying book. The collection is receiving a great deal of attention and is widely used by parents and teachers.

The Grand Rapids Public Library continued to use the funds to provide periodical articles on a timely basis, as requested by residents of the Lakeland Library Cooperative, and to provide photocopying and delivery of these articles by mail to individuals.

The library used both the Major Urban Resource Library Grant and the Metropolitan Library Grant for the purchase of periodicals for the library's collection. The periodical collection of the Grand Rapids Public Library provides backup service to the entire Lakeland Library Cooperative, which serves eight counties in Michigan. A total of 1,561 periodical articles were circulated throughout the year ending September, 1986. In-house use of the periodical collection was 31,109. Statistical surveys have shown that approximately 30 percent of the use of the library's collections comes from outside of the City of Grand Rapids. This means that over 9,000 periodical articles were provided to citizens outside of the library's service area. Adding the 1,561 interlibrary loan requests for periodicals, over 10,500 periodical articles were provided to nonresidents.

The project was aimed at improving the circulation system of the Warren Public Library, including the increase of speed and accuracy of check-out and check-in of library materials. Six symbol Technology LS-6000 Laser Scanners were purchased with the funds. Local funds were used to match the grant to purchase three additional LS-6000 scanners. This permitted the Warren Public Library to have a scanner at each check-out or check-in terminal which takes 10 percent less time than using the light pen and 90 percent less time than hand keying. Accuracy has improved significantly. The LS-6000 Laser Scanners have also eliminated frequent erroneous overdues caused by scanning the bar codes too quickly or at the wrong angle.

The grant for Flint Public Library was used to address two projects. First, to expand the children's film collection by including films depicting contemporary treatments of topics appropriate for children, ages 3-12. Sixteen programs were held at the main library on Saturday afternoons, involving more than 800 participants. In addition, these films were borrowed for group use by schools and nursing and mental health homes.

A special collaborative activity was featured in the summer with the local Y-Teen group as film reviewers. This group of young reviewers (ages 9-14) met for 8 weeks and reviewed 14 films, wrote comments, and held discussions. Books, records, and tapes appropriate for recreational and informational interests were purchased to expand services to senior citizens. The additional funds for collection development spawned a more cohesive program of services and broadened the contacts with other agencies serving the elderly.

Large-print books and other library materials have been delivered to shut-ins by four volunteers, and a senior aide (hired under Title V) has taken responsibility for books by mail to approximately 30 patrons.

Eight small revolving collections have also been located in senior citizen housing and retirement communities. These collections with no fee, no fines, or due dates are rotated on a biweekly or monthly basis. Funds were also used to add books to the collection on retirement and special problems of the aging.

Three objectives were addressed by the Lansing Public Library:

1. To purchase large-print titles, primarily fiction, for use by senior citizens and persons with vision problems. The size of collection at the senior citizens outreach program and the collection at the main library, branch, and bookmobile were also increased. The American Association of University Women,

in conjunction with the Lansing Public Library, takes titles from these large-print collections to nursing homes to share with patients.

2. To expand the "Work World" collection. This is the most heavily used collection in the library. Included in this collection are civil service tests, armed services exams, resume writing, and job seeking. New titles and updated materials were purchased, and two electric typewriters were made available for patron use. They are used frequently to prepare resumes.

3. To improve and update the reference collection. Appropriate titles were added to fill requests that were not answered previously due to lack of resources.

The Sterling Heights Public Library report was not completed.

This grant was used to develop a stronger book collection for the Ann Arbor Public Library. Areas of emphasis were youth and adult reference. Approximately 640 titles in the areas of children and adult fiction and nonfiction were purchased. The result of this program was an increased circulation rate of 5 percent.

Livonia Public Library used the funds to develop two collections for continuing education and literacy programs. Five hundred and thirty-five books were added to aid residents and nonresidents in their quest for continuing education. Multiple copies of items were purchased in some instances.

Automobile repair manuals, resume and career resources, college handbooks, sewing books, cake decorating, wood carving, financial planning, and language courses were some of the subjects covered in developing this collection. Materials were bought to reflect the subject matter offered in local adult education courses.

Three hundred and ninety-seven paperback books of high-interest/low vocabulary were purchased for the literacy programs. The collection contains fiction, math, social studies, health, maintaining and operating an automobile, communication skills, vocations, religious heritage, coping skills for everyday living, and teacher resources.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

The Detroit Public Library used the funds to purchase additional reference materials for the Main Library and branches .

The Grand Rapids Public Library provided periodical articles on a timely basis as requested by residents of the Lakeland Library Cooperative, and provided photocopying and delivery of these articles either by mail or delivery to individuals who requested the information.

MICHIGAN

Use of the Grand Rapids Public Library's periodical collection by members of the Lakeland Library Cooperative increased in 1985-86, for a total count of 1,550 periodical requests filled as compared to 1,033 periodical requests filled in 1984-85. This is a 50 percent increase in the use. The 35-member libraries of the Cooperative are very dependent on the periodicals collection of the Library as a backup reference resource to their own collections. The Cooperative serves a population of 930,000 in eight counties in western Michigan.

The Flint Public Library purchased materials for reference assistance and loan about the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.

The Lansing Public Library purchased approximately 500 titles for the juvenile collection at the main library, the branches, and for the bookmobile.

The Sterling Heights Public Library grant produced an instructional videotape series of introductory classes in the Polish language and culture using a group of 15 adults as students.

A series of 24 videotapes has been produced and edited and is being aired currently on the Sterling Heights Public Library cable channel twice a week. The series was planned to accommodate adults without prior verbal skills in the Polish language who wish to learn and preserve their heritage. The classes were conducted by an instructor with 20 years experience in teaching the language.

In addition to the formal classes, the series includes five presentations of Polish heritage: the dance, cookery, Christmas traditions and a unique exhibit of amber gems.

The series has stimulated interest beyond the city borders. Requests are being received from not only neighboring communities but also from the Polish cable channel in Chicago. The series will be available as a "bicycled" exchange or at cost of reproduction.

The Ann Arbor Public Library contracted with a space planning firm to do a professional evaluation of the main library in order to make it more effective and efficient for public library services today and in the near future.

The Livonia Public Library used the funds to build a microform serials collection to provide greater research capability. The materials will be available for public use when the new building opens in the summer of 1988.

The Warren Public Library expanded the microform collections by purchasing the Detroit News, Fortune 500-annual reports and the Macomb Daily on microfilm. Also 60 magazine titles were selected on microfilm based on past experience of their enduring research quality and the quantity of patron request for the information they contain. Information about the new materials were disseminated to members of the Library Cooperative of Macomb and through newspaper articles.

MINNESOTA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	84-6	$ 88,273	4,077,478	641,181	15.7	$13,859
1985	85-5	263,352	4,135,000	639,604	15.5	40,820 (carryover)
1986	86-5	180,270	4,162,000	624,238	14.9	40,820 (carryover)
1987	87-5	318,939	4,162,000	624,238	14.9	47,522 (carryover)
1988	88-5	301,012	4,214,000	620,520	14.7	47,522 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Minneapolis	State	$8,011	$23,560	$23,560	$27,278	$27,278
St. Paul	State	5,848	17,260	17,260	20,244	20,244

Fiscal Year 1984

The Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center contracted with a professional conservator to restore and bind or rebind rare, valuable books. Supplies for special housing of paper and film copy were acquired. A photography service replaced or transferred all glass-plate negatives in the collection of local interest photographs. Microfilm was acquired to replace bound volumes of Ladies' Home Journal.

At the St. Paul Public Library, a new position of bibliograper was created. Procedures were established for collection evaluation. More than 600 books were acquired, mostly nonfiction, to fill gaps in the collection.

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

The overall objective of this project was to strengthen the Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center and the St. Paul Public Library so they may continue to serve as resource libraries.

The Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center expects to continue and expand its program for preservation of unique items not widely available in other libraries.

The St. Paul Public Library used the grant entirely for the purchase of 1,638 children's books. The titles chosen were primarily nonfiction. A few needed works on children's literature were also added.

Selection was facilitated by two professional staff members whose sole responsibility is materials selection. Part of their responsibility is to maintain an on-line database of each library agency's current needs for materials. By consulting this database, they easily ascertained the library's current needs for juvenile materials. By searching reviews, publisher's catalogs, holdings lists, bookstores, and other bibliographic resources, they identified many excellent titles to meet these needs. The titles were listed on annotated lists, which the branches and Youth Services department used for ordering. The selections were quickly consolidated and ordered, and the majority were received and processed routinely. Cancelled orders were reordered or substitutions made. To ascertain the performance of the titles purchased, library staff tracked the circulation of 100 volumes which had been received in Youth Services by July 1, 1986. The figures show that the selections have been popular choices with users. It is the strong perception of library staff that the books have circulated well, and they believe that the library has added excellent and attractive information resources for children.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

*Fiscal year 1987 Annual Report not received as of February 3, 1989.

National or Regional Resource Centers

The Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center and the St. Paul Public Library were identified as national or regional resource centers in FY86.

Fiscal Year 1986

One of the activities of the Metropolitan Library Service Agency (MELSA) is to support reciprocal borrowing among its seven county libraries and two city libraries. There is substantial evidence of high daily traffic throughout the area as people commute for work or daily business. Reciprocal borrowing allows people to use the library most convenient to them. The municipal public libraries in Minneapolis and St. Paul (both serving populations in excess of 100,000) have developed large-subject departmental resource collections and reference research expertise that, in addition to serving their own citizens, can economically and efficiently provide the "daily traveler" from the surrounding suburban counties through MELSA's Reciprocal Borrowing and Reference Programs with on-site information service.

This project practically defrayed the costs of the Minneapolis Public Library and the St. Paul Public Library for serving residents from the other seven members of the federated regional system. At the beginning of FY86, it was projected that the city libraries of

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis and St. Paul would lend approximately 630,732 items to residents of the seven surrounding counties, and would respond to 391,735 reference queries and 113,906 directional questions from these users. The actual use was remarkably close to the projections. A total of 628,046 items were circulated, and 378,220 reference and 131,389 directional questions were asked.

Fiscal year 1987 *Fiscal year 1987 Annual Report not received as of February 3, 1989.

MISSISSIPPI

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	7	$ 54,428	2,520,638	202,895	8.0	$ 4,355 (carryover)
1985	7	163,695	2,569,000	204,195	7.9	12,932 (carryover)
1986	7	112,277	2,598,000	208,810	8.0	12,932 (carryover)
1987	7	199,040	2,598,000	208,810	8.0	15,923 (carryover)
1988	7	187,701	2,625,060	208,440	8.0	15,923 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Jackson	State	$4,355	$12,932	$12,932	$15,923	$15,923

Fiscal Year 1984
carryover

The Jackson Metropolitan Library System has always expended funds from its major urban resource library grant to strengthen its reference and resource material collection. This year the reference tool, Magazine Collection, was acquired to provide immediate access to periodical information.

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

In past years, the Jackson Metropolitan Library System has used MURL funds to acquire reference tools of particular interest to the business community. With the impending break-up of the system, funds were utilized in FY 86 to prepare the six counties to be able to continue adequate levels of services after the break-up.

Jackson/Hinds County Central Mississippi	Acquired the services of a library management team. Acquired the services of a bookkeeper to help set up a budget and purchase supplies.
Vicksburg-Warren County	Applied toward acquisition of a microcomputer system.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

Access to library materials located in five branches of the Jackson/Hinds Library system for the purpose of intralibrary and interlibrary loan was made possible through a system of printers and modems. This will benefit both the local library and patrons throughout the State.

National or Regional Resource Center

Metropolitan library	Population served
Jackson Metropolitan Library System	State

MISSISSIPPI

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

This grant was approved by the Mississippi Library Commission Board as the first payment toward a project which would ultimately provide $100,000 toward an automated circulation system. The balance of project funding would be provided locally. Previous LSCA grants assisted the library to convert its holdings to MARC format. The ultimate goal was to make the system's collection accessible to its own patrons and to the entire State through interlibrary loan. An automation consultant determined the needs for the system. However, progress toward complete specifications for the bid announcement temporarily halted due to the fact that several of the system's counties were debating leaving the system.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

Jackson Metropolitan Library System: Funds were used to implement an integrated automated computer system for Mississippi's largest public library. The ultimate goal was to make the system's collection accessible to its own patrons and to the entire state through interlibrary loan. The first $956 expended in FY 85 was applied toward an automation consultant. The grant agreement was then amended to include automation of the six-county area. The aim of the proposal was to prepare the individual areas to be able to continue service to patrons after the demise of the system, with the hope that all would be in a position to resume interlibrary loan service as soon as possible.

Although the system existed through September 30, 1986, acquisitions were to be assigned after the breakup as follows:

Jackson-Hinds	Acquired services of accounting firm to set-up automated accounting system	$10,273
Central Mississippi	Acquired cataloging software	5,314
Vicksburg-Warren County	Acquired microcomputer	2,126

Jackson-George Regional Library was scheduled as the second major library system in the State to receive assistance with a fully integrated library automation system. The withdrawal of Jackson-Metropolitan from the first such project made funds available to the Jackson-George Regional Library system in time to meet deadlines for installation in their new headquarters facility.

The library retained an automation consultant. First choice would have entailed acquisition of an independent computer system for the regional library system. Further study and consideration revealed the advantages of obtaining equipment capable of working in conjunction with the computer system in place in Jackson County. The computer expertise available at the county level was invaluable in supervising the installation of the equipment and software. Management of the system was enhanced by the expertise of the county programming staff working with the library staff.

MISSOURI

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population 100,000	Percentage of State's populations	MURLs obligations
1984	9	$106,022	4,917,584	1,146,166	23.3	$ 24,703 (carryover)
1985	9	314,900	4,942,000	1,128,646	22.8	71,797 (carryover)
1986	8	215,898	5,008,000	1,121,431	22.3	72,000 (carryover)
1987	9	383,180	5,008,000	1,121,431	22.3	85,440 (carryover)
1988	9	361,544	5,066,000	1,119,780	22.1	85,440 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
St. Louis	State	$9,764	$27,449	$27,449	$32,707	$32,707
Kansas City	State	9,659	28,421	28,421	33,757	33,757
Springfield	State	2,870	8,755	8,755	10,432	10,432
Independence	State	2,410	7,170	7,170	8,544	8,544

Fiscal Year 1984 carryover

The St. Louis Public Library used the funds to improve basic library resources in the areas of classical literature and in the area of pure science. The purchase of the 463-volume Loeb Classical Library filled voids in the collection and replaced worn, illegible editions. The purchase of titles recommended in the American Reference Books Annual filled areas in which the present science collection was insufficient to meet the needs of library clientele and also replaced outdated material.

The Kansas City Public Library used the funds to add popular materials of lasting value to its collection. Areas of the collection developed included how-to's, religion, medicine, plays, and the Sam's Photofacts series on videocassettes. New titles were added and worn materials in the retrospective collection were replaced.

The Springfield-Greene County Public Library used its share of the funds to purchase materials for its local history and genealogy collections.

The Independence Public Library used the funds to purchase high-interest, low-level materials to be placed in the branch libraries to serve the functionally illiterate.

Fiscal Year 1985 carryover

Four MURLs libraries received grants that enabled them to add needed materials to their collections in order to serve their areas in a more effective manner. Additions included large-print materials, microforms, technical selections, social science, and humanities. These four libraries are major contributors to the State's interlibrary loan system which functions through the networks.

MISSOURI

Fiscal Year 1986 carryover

The St. Louis Public Library used the funds to purchase retrospective and current monographs concentrating on areas of science, technology, music, psychology and Black literature. The Library also continued to microfilm Anzeiger des Westens, a historically significant German language St. Louis newspaper, the Missouri Republican and other St. Louis imprints.

Utilizing the Kansas City Public Library collection development plan, standard bibliographies and best book lists, as a basis; purchases were made for both reference and circulating collections to enhance the breadth and depth of subject coverage. This was accomplished by allocating funds to all subject specialists to upgrade their particular areas of emphasis. Of particular importance was the opportunity to upgrade reference materials with newer editions, such as the McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology and Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics.

The Springfield-Greene County Library District continued to purchase materials that are heavily requested within the Southwest Missouri Library Network.

The Mid-Continent Public Library (Independence) purchased adult basic education (ABE) materials. There are now ABE collections in all branches with heavy usage of these materials by patrons.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan library	Population served
St. Louis Public Library	State
Kansas City Public Library	State
Springfield-Greene County Public Library	State
Independence (mid continent) Public Library	State
St. Louis County Library	State

Fiscal Year 1984 carryover

The St. Louis Public Library ($100,000) used funds for salaries of interlibrary loan personnel and for purchasing materials to strengthen the resource library, especially in the fields of applied science, foreign fiction, history, and genealogy.

The Kansas City Public Library ($50,000) purchased reference materials and materials for an electronic security system, and partially funded the development officer position.

The Springfield-Greene County Library ($25,000) purchased materials to expand and develop its collection in the areas of technology, engine repair manuals, and reference materials of all kinds, particularly in the computer field.

The Independence (Mid-Continent Public Library ($50,000) purchased high-interest, low-level reading materials for young people and adults who have trouble reading, and placed them in the Adult Basic Education collection; replaced lost or damaged census microfilm; and purchased large-print books for nursing homes and rest homes in the three-county area served by the Mid-Continent Public Library.

The St. Louis County Library ($50,000) purchased materials about business, real estate, and advertising; new titles in technical manuals, such as television, radio, auto mechanics, and household mechanics; microfilm and microfiche, including current and retrospective; business periodicals which are indexed; foreign language books; and audio materials.

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

Grants were made to the five libraries in metropolitan areas of the State that make their substantial collections of materials available through the networks and through direct access to citizens. This relates to that part of the long-range program which recommends protection and preservation of collections in the metropolitan resource libraries.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

The St. Louis Public Library ($57,634) used funds for updating and increasing the numbers of health and nutrition materials in the branch libraries. The library also continued to manage the Missouri Union List of Serial Publications (MULSP) for the State.

The Kansas City Public Library ($20,000) purchased materials related to the business community.

The Mid-Continent Public Library System (Independence) purchased books, including some large-print and census materials on microfilm which are available Statewide.

NEBRASKA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	84.7	$ 33,846	1,570,096	486,187	30.9	$ 33,846
1985	85.7	101,250	1,589,000	505,897	31.8	38,923
1986	86.7	69,428	1,606,000	512,665	31.9	39,000
1987	87.7	122,964	1,606,000	512,665	32.9	39,729 (carryover)
1988	88.7	115,249	1,598,000	532,320	33.3	39,729

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Omaha	State	$22,000	$25,300	$26,000	$26,000	$26,000
Lincoln	State	11,846	13,623	13,000	13,729	13,729

Fiscal Year 1984

The Omaha Public Library applied for funds to purchase microcomputer hardware and software to improve statewide use of their resources. This equipment was to be used internally to improve library operations. It was also to be used eventually to tie into an automated library system. Lincoln and Omaha have developed plans to automate their library systems in a joint venture. Funding for this effort has not yet been appropriated.

The Lincoln City Libraries had originally applied for funding for an automated library system in cooperation with Omaha. When local funding for the system was not allocated, Lincoln amended the request and purchased a microcomputer and software. This microcomputer was used for both database searching and interlibrary loan purposes.

Fiscal Year 1985

The State library agency arranged grant support for Nebraska's two urban public libraries during FY 84-85. The following actions were undertaken, which met objectives of the State Plan: 1) development of a plan for use of urban resource library funds, and 2) negotiation of terms and funding for the urban resource libraries. Funds were awarded to the Omaha Public Library for purchase of books, records, and audiovisual equipment for the Art and Music Department at the main library. The Lincoln City Libraries used funds for the purchase of microcomputer equipment and software, and a subscription to Wilsonline.

Fiscal Year 1986

The Omaha Public Library purchased music cassettes and compact discs. The Lincoln City Public Library purchased books to enrich the adult collection and to meet the high demands on certain portions of the collection.

NEBRASKA

Fiscal Year 1987 The grants were not paid until FY 88 due to the late receipt of FY 87 funds. Reports will be included in the FY 88 Annual Report.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

NEVADA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURL obligations
1984	4	$18,157	799,554	265,430	33.0	$6,900,$11,257 (carryover)
1985	4 & 5	55,818	876,000	286,335	32.7	6,995, 11,257 (carryover)
1986	7	39,201	911,000	288,842	31.6	6,995, 11,257 (carryover)
1987	7	70,254	911,000	288,842	31.6	8,214, 13,986 (carryover)
1988	7	67,282	963,000	304,660	31.6	8,214, 12,986 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Las Vegas	southern Nevada	$11,257(CO)	$11,257(CO)	$11,257(CO)	$13,986(CO)	$13,986(CO)
Reno	northern region; State	6,900	6,995	6,995	8,214	8,214

Fiscal Year 1984 The Washoe County Library (Reno) purchased materials needed to support libraries in the northeast region of the State.

Fiscal Year 1985 The Clark County Library (Las Vegas) purchased library materials and met their goal of increasing the collection of materials available for southern Nevada.

The Washoe County Library (Reno) purchased materials to enhance the collection and serve the northwest region and indirectly the entire State, through the Statewide borrowing network.

Fiscal Year 1986 The MURL funds provided additional support at the Clark County Library (Las Vegas) and the Washoe County Library (Reno) in creating collections valuable to the entire State.

Fiscal Year 1987 The Clark County Library (Las Vegas) is currently undergoing the largest expansion in terms of personnel and facilities in order to meet the growing demands of the area. The funds were used only for the purchase of library materials.

The Washoe County Library (Reno) is the major public library resource for public libraries in the northern part of the State.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan library	Population served
Clark County Library	State
Washoe County Library	State
Elko County Library	State

Fiscal Year 1986

The major portion of the grant was used to purchase equipment necessary for further development of the regional automated systems. Items purchased included computers, streamer tape drives, Winchester drives, a van, upgrades, modems, and software. These LSCA funds assisted local resources in meeting the needs of a rapidly growing population. The emphasis to date has been on the acquisition and installation of automated circulation and bibliographic control systems operating on a regional basis. To a large extent, this has been accomplished. Collection development to back up the system will be a priority in FY 87 and as hardware become obsolete and inadequate, its replacement will be increasingly necessary.

Fiscal Year 1987

Washoe County Library. Reno ($79,555), the largest public library in northern Nevada, has received considerable LSCA aid in the past to help it provide services to a rapidly growing area. This project continued providing funds for the purchase of equipment, supplies, and library materials to enhance the collection.

The regional consortium ($42,960) serving north-central Nevada used these funds primarily to purchase hardware and software to improve its computer facilities, pay the salary for a part-time assistant to operate them, and provide telephone subsides for libraries connected into the system.

Clark County Library District (Las Vegas) Courier Service ($26,635). This project provided rapid transport of materials, software, equipment, and other communications to the major libraries in the region and branches.

North Las Vegas, Boulder City, and Henderson libraries' joint collection effort in specialized areas ($20,000). This project got underway with the hiring of a coordinator to develop a regional approach to acquisitions for these three libraries in southern Nevada. Materials are being purchased and the project is moving forward as planned.

Humboldt County Library Circulation System Improvements ($3,000). This rural library system was able to improve its circulation system through purchase of needed equipment.

NEVADA

Washoe County Library (Reno) ($5,000). Personnel have been trained using these funds to utilize the state-of-the-art equipment purchased in recent years to better accommodate the growing demands of the local area.

NEW JERSEY

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,00	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	8	$159,270	7,373,538	796,951	10.8	$17,201 (carryover)
1985	8	473,243	7,427,000	789,182	10.6	50,163
1986	7	324,695	7,515,000	783,664	10.4	21,295
1987	7	575,898	7,515,000	783,664	10.4	59,893
1988	7	542,927	7,619,000	781,500	10.2	59,893

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Newark	Regional or State	$17,201	$50,163	$21,295	$59,893	$59,893
Jersey City	Regional or State	0	0	0	0	0
Paterson	Regional or State	0	0	0	0	0
Elizabeth	Regional or State	0	0	0	0	0

Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985

The Newark Public Library served as the major urban resource library in the State and purchased foreign language materials in Portuguese, Italian, German, and Spanish for adults and juveniles.

Fiscal Year 1986

Major purchases were made to update the Spanish collection with newer, more popular materials. Attention was also given to replacements of lost and worn books. The selection represented material of interest to the major Hispanic groups in the area: Puerto Ricans, Cubans, South Americans, and Caribbeans. All adult areas were included: fiction, history, biography, literature, art and music, how-to materials, phonograph records, and Spanish-language videocassettes. Some funds were also spent for children's materials. Of the funds allocated for other languages, emphasis was placed on the Portuguese collection, with small additions of new publications in Italian, French, German, Polish, Russian, Hungarian, and Vietnamese.

Besides becoming part of the Newark Public Library collection, the above foreign language materials were also used for interlibrary loans to other libraries throughout the State.

NEW JERSEY

The basis for an ongoing library conservation and preservation program was established. A conservator was hired to supervise the program and set up an inhouse conservation laboratory. Part-time bindery assistants were engaged and inhouse staff were trained in conservation techniques. Fragile materials in the Art Department, Special Collections, and New Jersey Reference were earmarked for restoration. Environmental conditions were improved, as suggested in the Northeast Documents Conservation Center Survey. Air conditioning, dehumidifiers, safety bars for the windows, and extra large-size cabinets for architectural drawings were purchased.

Fiscal Year 1987 The Newark Public Library used the funds for collection development in the Black studies program, Spanish language materials for adults and children, and other foreign language materials in high demand. The library also serves as the State depository for foreign language materials.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan library	Population served
Newark Public Library (State Resource Center)	State

Fiscal Year 1985 Elizabeth ($45,245), Jersey City ($93,986), Newark ($70,020), and Paterson ($58,652) received funds for literacy materials, restoration and preservation of materials, microfilm and microfiche, and research and reference materials.

Fiscal Year 1986 Elizabeth ($3,349), Jersey City ($6,699), and Paterson ($5,383) received funds for literacy materials, acquisition of a microfilm reader, reference materials, and a Black studies collection.

Fiscal Year 1987 $124,843 of FY 87 funds were carried over to be expended in FY 88.

NEW MEXICO

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	7	$28,608	1,300,188	331,767	25.5	$15,000
1985	7	87,104	1,367,000	341,978	25.0	21,776
1986	7	60,859	1,424,000	350,575	24.6	21,776
1987	7	108,250	1,424,000	350,575	24.6	26,876
1988	7	104,191	1,479,000	366,750	24.7	24,876

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Albuquerque	State	$15,000	$21,776	$21,776	$26,876	$26,876

Fiscal Year 1984 The Albuquerque Public Library purchased an IBM microcomputer with compatible printer and a 10-drawer microfiche storage cabinet. The microcomputer was used to fill interlibrary loan requests for magazine articles and to provide machine-readable records to be incorporated into a union list.

Fiscal Year 1985 The popular periodicals center at the main library, the Albuquerque Public Library (APL) system, was a central access point to paper and microform copies of popular magazine articles. The project has been LSCA-funded since its beginning. Its objectives were to increase citizen and library access to the materials and respond to periodical-related questions. Holdings were available to all citizens. Albuquerque Public Library staff did research, copied information, and mailed it free of charge. In 1984-85, the collection contained 510 titles and 53,754 microforms. The center handled 17,751 walk-in or telephone inquiries. Interlibrary loan requests were not distinguished by format, but the library agreed to record such requests for periodical materials in the future. The holdings list has been manually updated and distributed to 26 agencies in the State. Records were converted to machine-readable format to be integrated into APL's Computer Output Microform (COM) catalogs and, eventually into a Statewide union list. The library prepared an informational brochure to publicize the project.

NEW MEXICO

Fiscal Year 1986

Funds were used to enhance the Statewide periodicals center at the Albuquerque Public Library through the purchase of microform backfiles, a microform cleaning machine, cabinets, binders for the paper copies, and project publicity materials.

The current collection includes 739 titles; and 18,191 inquiries were answered at the serials desk in 1985-86. Posters and information sheets advertising the collection and its availability were distributed to New Mexico libraries.

Fiscal Year 1987

The Albuquerque Public Library (APL) purchased an M300 workstation, a printer, and software which will be used to produce and maintain a list of magazines and newspapers in the APL system, using a format developed by New Mexico State Library Staff. The project's first phased will be to enter active magazine and newspaper titles, including the length of holdings and format(s) for each title. Upon completion of the first phase, copies will be sent to all appropriate New Mexico libraries. Inactive magazine and newspaper holdings will be entered during the second phase of the project.

Equipment and cabinets were purchased to accommodate the growth of the microform collection. The 3m 900 reader/printer allows rapid search and retrieval of Information Access's Magazines Collection. The Magazines Collection has added approximately 130 new titles to APL's serials holdings and provided backfiles of nearly 200 additional titles in a timely, highly accessible format. Cabinets were purchased for storage of newspaper backfiles on microfilm and to house microfiche of serials titles not available in the Magazines Collection. Also purchased was a Minolta RP407 reader/printer for microfilm.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

NEW YORK

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	18	$ 377,688	17,565,458	8,138,433	46.3	$ 99,381,(c/o)$107,441
1985	18	1,119,356	17,567,000	8,136,802	46.3	518,262
1986	7	768,366	17,735,000	8,101,739	45.6	503,879
1987	7	1,358,568	17,735,000	8,101,739	45.6	619,963
1988	7	1,274,273	17,772,000	8,170,320	45.9	619,963

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
New York	State	$73,773	$170,140	$170,140	$213,622	$213,622
Buffalo	State	10,341	29,722	29,720	33,011	33,011
Rochester	State	6,204	23,148	21,972	26,466	26,465
Yonkers	State	4,136	20,957	20,957	22,981	22,981
Syracuse	State	4,136	18,765	18,765	21,148	21,148
Albany	State	2,068	14,383	0	0	0
Brooklyn	State	59,380	132,012	131,797	162,999	162,999
Queens Borough	State	46,784	109,135	86,335	139,736	139,736

Fiscal Year 1984

The New York Public Library purchased 2,636 items and entered them into the Metropolitan Interlibrary Cooperative System (MILCS) on-line database to enhance the subject collections and foreign language collections at the central library.

The Buffalo and Erie County Public Library purchased 660 items to strengthen and update the collections of the Science and Technology Department and the Business and Labor Department.

The Rochester Public Library used MURL funding to search OCLC to do initial cataloging and to organize the inputting of the central library's collections.

The Yonkers Public Library strengthened its reference collection in the fields of business and technology.

The Onondaga County Public Library (Syracuse) purchased 64 videocassettes of quality not generally available to the public through video rental stores.

The Albany Public Library purchased items to replace losses in the area of urban problems and in the literature of black culture.

NEW YORK

The Brooklyn Public Library purchased 3,000 items for the reference collections of the library's nine major divisions.

The Queens Borough Public Library acquired materials to bolster the local history holdings of its Long Island division, preserved fragile items in the local history collection, and purchased Corporate and Industry Research Reports for its business collection.

Fiscal Year 1985

The New York Public Library enriched the systemwide central library collections and services, used not only by residents of the immediate urban area but by the the entire surrounding region.

The Buffalo and Erie County Public Library purchased the following: cassettes and phonograph records; materials on consumer health information, technology, directories, small business, urban development, social problems, natural history, botany, zoology, black studies, book publishing and printing, fiction, and art.

The Rochester Public Library purchased materials on engineering, psychiatry, medicine, child care, travel, music scores, art, architecture, photography, interior decorating, education, anthropology, psychology, real estate, investments, sales, foundation grants, social issues, associations, storytelling, children's authors and illustrators, and information storage and retrieval.

The Yonkers Public Library served as a regional reference center in the fields of business and technology. Funds were used to build up a large and diverse collection of periodicals and telephone directories, which were made available to other libraries and individuals within the region.

The Onondaga County Public Library (Syracuse) purchased materials in the English collection.

The Albany Public Library used funds to replace lost titles identified by the automated circulation system.

The Brooklyn Public Library improved the reference collections in the children's room, youth services, art and music, history, languages, literature/fiction division, science and industry, social science, and the education/job information center.

NEW YORK

The Queens Borough Public Library enriched the collections of the central library in the areas of foreign language, children's literature, science and technology, the social sciences, music, literature and literary criticism, local history and newspapers, and facilitated public copying of the central library's resources on roll microfilm.

Fiscal Year 1986

The New York Public Library. The grant continued to help the library meet the high demand for specialized materials and the needs of various ethnic and multilingual groups.

The Buffalo and Erie County Public Library initiated a collection of compact discs, small business materials, materials in architecture and historic preservation, and assisted nearby government agencies in their collection development efforts.

The Rochester Public Library expanded its Science Division collections in the fields of dentistry, auto repair, aerospace, pumps/diesels/turbines, pets, and mathematics. Most of these titles were not available within the Pioneer Library System. The Art Division purchased slides on contemporary photographs and contemporary artists. It also expanded the book collection on American fashions and interior decorating and added items to the collection of compact discs and cassettes.

The Yonkers Public Library provided access to specialized financial information, government publications via fiche index, and telephone directory information for the entire United States.

The Onondaga County Library (Syracuse) purchased videocassettes and acquired telephone directories on microfiche and microfiche readers.

The Brooklyn Public Library ($6,953) purchased reference materials for the library's nine major divisions that do reference work.

The Queens Borough Public Library acquired much-needed Chinese language materials. Other purchases included music and the performing arts and law litigation. Funds were also used to meet pressing demands for microform equipment, copying facilities, videos, and telecommunications.

Fiscal Year 1987

The New York Public Library provided materials to enrich the special collections and services provided by the Central Library units to the branch library system and to residents of the metropolitan area which the Library serves. An additional aim of the project was to provide timely bibliographic information, in print and on-line, about these holdings.

This grant continues to help the Library meet the high demand for specialized print and non-print materials for the varied needs of a highly diverse and sophisticated population, and for the needs of various ethnic and multilingual groups for which the City funds are insufficient.

NEW YORK

The Buffalo and Erie County Public Library purchased compact discs, audiocassettes, materials on starting a small business, computer materials, poetry and plays, medical books for the layperson, 20th-century wars, fundraising, grants, foundations, philosophy and religion, and fiction materials.

The Rochester Public Library purchased materials on franchising, crime, political philosophy, video, history of children's literature, education, sociology, religion, literary criticism, genealogy, chemistry, medicine, technology, exporting and importing, insurance and capitol punishment.

The Yonkers Public Library reference staff discussed patron inquiries and specialized materials needed to meet requests. Purchases were based on these discussions plus requests for materials from librarians and patrons throughout the area. Purchases were made in business, technology, finance, and economics.

The Onondaga County Public Librarian (Syracuse) purchased materials in history/area studies, economics, transportation, management, and mathematics.

The Brooklyn Public Library used a major portion of the grant for the Library's nine divisions that do reference work. $20,000 was granted to each of the five largest divisions (Art and Music; History, Travel and Biography; Languages and Literature; Science and Industry; and Social Sciences). $8,000 each went to Youth Services and the Children's Room, and $6,000 each to Telephone Reference and the Education and Job Information Center.

$7,350 in salaries and $525 in Social Security benefits were allocated for part-time substitutes to do an inventory of the Social Sciences' holdings. A pilot/demonstration project to establish a small collection of quality video cassettes was completed with $27,124.

The Queens Borough Public Library's narrative stated: Many of the materials which have been received have been featured in topical displays which are closely monitored by staff. Some examples are books on the U.S. Constitution, foreign language materials, computers, and science and technology. Staff, through their direct observations, attribute increases in circulation to the availability of such materials. Some of the general rise in circulation can be attributed to the acquisition of materials with MURL funds, although it is not possible to show a direct correlation. Circulation at Central Library is 15 percent higher for the period July 21, 1986-June 30, 1987, over the previous one-year period. In addition, circulation for July, August, and September is also up over the same period for the prior year.

Staff also report that the availability of specific reference sources has improved their ability to deliver accurate and up-to-date information, often more conveniently then before. For example, the addition of the Storyteller's Sourcebook in the Children's Division is a much-used and valuable resource.

Books on the U.S. Constitution were featured in many prominent displays and used for reading lists. Their availability also assisted staff in doing collection development for branch libraries. Another example is the purchase of the African Anthology of Music, which is a large collection of recordings of traditional African music. One of the users, a native of Nigeria, was so delighted at having the set available, he reported to staff that he had identified a rare recording on the set by a West African ensemble and invited his friends to his home to listen to it.

Evaluation of the success of this project is primarily judged by the criteria of use. As indicated elsewhere in this report, it is clear that the availability of materials for circulating purposes does lead to use of materials purchased with MURL funds and the larger collection of which they are a part. This evaluation is made by inference from the increase in circulation generally, and the direct observations of staff as they maintain collections, make them available for use, and assist users with the collections. Many of the materials are intended to be used over a much longer timeframe such as the historical photographs, periodicals on microfilm, etc., and their use cannot be evaluated in any meaningful way in so short a time. Another measure of the appropriateness of acquisitions is that many materials were selected after bibliographies and checklists were assessed, thus raising certain collections to the standard levels identified in those sources.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

NORTH CAROLINA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	13	$127,742	5,874,489	853,060	14.5	$30,000 (carryover)
1985	13	383,526	6,019,000	877,608	14.6	60,000 (carryover)
1986	13	264,315	6,165,000	904,846	14.6	60,000 (carryover)
1987	13	472,383	6,165,000	904,846	14.6	72,000 (carryover)
1988	13	449,651	6,333,000	971,120	15.3	72,000 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Charlotte	State	$6,000	$12,000	$12,000	$14,400	$14,400
Greensboro	State	6,000	12,000	12,000	14,400	14,400
Raleigh	State	6,000	12,000	12,000	14,400	14,400
Winston-Salem	State	6,000	12,000	12,000	14,400	14,400
Durham	State	6,000	12,000	12,000	14,400	14,400

Fiscal Year 1984 carryover

Grants of $6,000 each were made to the five qualifying libraries and the funds were spent as follows:

The Charlotte Public Library purchased 288 book titles on subjects for which the public library holdings were inadequate to satisfy interlibrary loan requests.

The Greensboro Public Library purchased large-print books and Dun's Market Identifiers.

The Raleigh Public Library purchased 800 titles of popular adult nonfiction materials.

The Winston-Salem Public Library purchased 16mm films and educational videocassettes to lend locally and to neighboring libraries.

The Durham Public Library purchased multimedia bi-focal kits and equipment (2 slide projectors and 2 slide/synchronizer recorders) for the Older Adult and Shut-in Service. Adult new readers and replacements, and additions of titles were identified. The library also acquired microfilm of the Durham Sun and the Carolina Times.

Although the libraries were able to strengthen a variety of subject areas and collections with these grants, they increased their interlibrary lending by only 1.4 percent instead of 5 percent as planned over the previous year.

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

The urban libraries continue to be important interlibrary loan resources, especially for smaller public libraries but increasingly for other libraries as well, since four of the libraries are members of the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET) and their holdings are available to all SOLINET/OCLC member libraries.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

This project was carried out through the award of five subgrants of $12,000 each to the public libraries serving Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem. These major urban libraries continued to be important interlibrary loan resources for their local areas and the entire State. Four of these libraries are members of SOLINET and their holdings information is available to members of the North Carolina Information Network on-line and to all other libraries through the State Library's interlibrary loan section.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None designated by the State.

Metropolitan libraries

The five eligible municipal libraries received enrichment grants ($508,578) to help them establish, maintain, and improve services either to one or more of the target groups or one or more of the priorities and purposes of the 1984 LSCA Amendments.

OHIO

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	I-7-85	$231,639	10,797,579	2,434,769	22.5	$220,749 (carryover)
1985	I-7-86	686,383	10,772,000	2,391,689	22.2	220,752 (carryover)
1986	I-7-87	467,032	10,752,000	2,343,155	21.7	231,639 (carryover)
1987	I-7-87	822,819	10,752,000	2,343,155	21.7	231,639 (carryover)
1988	I-7-88	771,701	10,752,000	2,317,960	21.5	234,072 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Cleveland	State	$54,667	$54,667	$54,667	$54,667	$54,667
Columbus	State	53,740	53,740	53,740	55,964	55,964
Cincinnati	State	36,596	36,599	35,310	31,493	36,662
Toledo	State	33,819	33,819	33,819	34,005	34,005
Akron	State	22,469	22,469	22,469	22,469	22,469
Dayton	State	19,458	19,458	19,458	19,458	19,458
Youngstown	State	Declined	Declined	10,887	10,887	10,887

Fiscal Year 1984 carryover

MURLs grants were made to six of seven eligible Ohio public libraries; one chose not to participate. Projects undertaken by the recipients were designed primarily to enhance the specific collection areas identified by the libraries. As a result of this project, two newspapers in Dayton and two in Toledo were indexed for better accessibility. Photography items of historical interest were preserved and made accessible in Toledo. In Cleveland, 1,918 videocassettes were added to the collection, helping to raise the general circulation in the branches that housed them. The Cleveland Public Library also did a survey yielding a profile of videocassette users, which will be useful in future planning in Cleveland and other libraries. The Akron-Summit County Public Library added 6,412 volumes of adult new reader materials that resulted in 979 circulations. Although the high technology and cultural arts materials that were the focus of the Public Library of Columbus and Franklin County program arrived late in the project year, it was estimated that the 5,000 patrons access objective was obtained. The Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County produced nine instructional video tapes designed to assist patrons in making more effective use of the library.

The project served 282,400 users. As statewide resource centers, these libraries made their materials available to all users in the State. This was achieved through their participation in OCLC which assists the major public libraries in locating materials for non-OCLC members.

OHIO

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

The Akron-Summitt County Public Library added 2,798 books and 100 videocassettes to the collection. A catalog of library materials added to the collection was prepared. Copies were distributed to potential users of the service. Flyers to promote the service were prepared and distributed. The library also contacted the local cable company and placed a message regarding the project on the community bulletin board. Other libraries within the county were also contacted to promote the service.

For the year, a total of 161 persons registered for the service and the service was used 554 times; 1,241 books, 254 videocassettes, and 213 audiocassettes (from the local collection) circulated during this time.

As a result of using the library's automated circulation system of the Cincinnati Public Library, a list of children's materials missing-in-circulation or missing-in-inventory, was generated. By interfacing with automated vendor lists, availability of desired titles was determined. Copies of needed titles were purchased.

The Cleveland Public Library purchased videocassettes and equipment for the 15 branches and the completion of specially designed security storage cabinets. The library received 608 videocassettes and used them in 878 programs. They were the basis for 18,043 circulations.

The patrons of the Public Library of Columbus and Franklin County have a much broader selection of materials to aid them in starting and running small business establishments than they had available before this grant. Library staff is knowledgeable about the collection and feel the grant enabled them to respond to the increasing demand by patrons for materials on small business. The grant also helped five of the large resource branches strengthen their services to outlaying businesses. It added to the core collections of business materials in smaller branches. Both the Columbus Area Chamber of Commerce and the Small Business Administration have recognized the service the library is giving to the small business community as well as enhancing the cooperative relationship between the library and these two agencies.

The Toledo Lucas County Public Library established a microcomputer laboratory of equipment and software in a setting offering high visibility and the freedom to learn and explore. This pilot project has provided the library with a good test site, and it now feels it can choose hardware and software, establish procedures, and expand computer service to branch sites.

The Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library purchased 465 self-help-type videos, three cassette cabinets, six browser trays, a cassette shelf-list cabinet, storage boxes, and other supplies. The department formulated guidelines for circulation and use of the cassettes, and the cassettes were cataloged and entered into the computer database. After some delay, cassettes were made available for patron use, and in the last 2 months of the project, achieved a circulation of 15,335.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

The Akron-Summit County Public Library purchased two copies of the Magazine Collection, one copy of Business Collection, their indexes, and 3-M reader-printers for use with the microfilm for installation in the main library. Availability of the services was promoted through press releases to local newspapers, mailings to 1100 area businesses, a television news segment, and library newsletters. The number of the patrons using this service is not known since patrons could use the service without requiring staff assistance; though 384 patrons did respond to the Magazine Collection questionnaire, and an additional 79 persons responded to the Business Collection questionnaire. More than 90% of the respondents preferred the Easy Access method over regular magazines, citing ease and speed of access, completeness of runs of sources, and simply the number of additional sources available.

Traditional library materials were supplemented in several of the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County branches by the availability of videocassettes and compact discs. Patrons using these new services were introduced to the wide range of services available through the public library.

The Cleveland Public Library used the funds to provide the community with information media which was not yet available through the library. Public access was provided to computer programs for personal, school, and work related functions. A total of 3,965 software packages was purchased; circulation during the project period was 10,727.

The Public Library of Columbus and Franklin County purchased materials in international trade and travel. The library purchased 3,725 books, 372 videos, 571 audio tapes, 70 magazines, 849 pamphlets, and one 16mm film, for a total of 5,604 items. Special shelving and signs were installed at the main library for the foreign periodicals. The Columbus Dispatch, Reynoldsburg Report, and Library Journal featured the project in articles, and library public relations materials also included information on it. Information letters were sent to the Chamber of Commerce and international organizations in the Columbus area. Special bibliographies, branch informational programs, and special displays were all produced to support the program. Actual total usage of the materials cannot be determined; an average of two uses per item is all that would be needed to achieve the project's objective. A sampling of usage showed selected videocassette circulations ranging from 3 to 15 times, audio cassettes circulating from 5 to 16 times, travel books loaned 2 to 8 times, and foreign language books loaned 2 to 5 times. Library officials noted increased use of the library by foreign speaking patrons during the project period.

The Toledo-Lucas County Public Library provided reading skill materials for the literacy program. This project helped the library purchase 207 video tapes, 260 audio tapes, 2 films, 182 computer software programs and 1,034 books to stock the literacy center-the Reading Enrichment Center at the main library. Eighteen branches were provided care collections of adult new reader print materials.

The Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library purchased 89 video cassettes related to business, industry, and government. All but five of them were available for use by the public at the end of the project period. Thirty of the videos had public performance clearance, and only four were closed-captioned for the hearing impaired. The library reported a minimum of 1300 patrons using the videos by the end of the project.

The estimate of the number of persons using the service was 130 percent of the target. The library's video catalog lists all of these videos together, making identification of the materials away from the main library easier.

The Public Library of Youngstown and Mahoning County purchased 630 volumes representing 180 titles of health related topics for placement in the main library and branches. Promotional activities for the project were disrupted by the extended closing of the main library (including administrative offices) for asbestos removal. User surveys were conducted in June and September as scheduled, with a total of 2,032 circulations reported for the project period. The extended closing of the main library definitely had a negative impact on the project results since many of the purchase items were main library reference materials. The library did identify (in descending order) the priority use of the materials, as follows: 1) fertility, pregnancy and childbirth; 2) nutrition; 3) diseases of the circulatory system; 4) women's health; 5) diabetes; and 6) AIDS. The need for AIDS information had been mentioned prominently in the application. Overall, this project succeeded in making a variety of health related materials available for public use.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

OKLAHOMA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	VII	$ 66,618	3,025,566	764,132	25.2	$16,787
1985	VII	205,558	3,226,000	803,014	24.9	51,184
1986	VII	143,990	3,298,000	817,707	24.7	51,184
1987	VII	253,587	3,298,000	817,707	24.7	62,636
1988	7	237,391	3,305,000	819,870	24.8	62,636

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Oklahoma City	State	$8,897	$27,281	$27,281	$33,942	$33,942
Tulsa	State	7,890	23,903	23,903	28,694	28,694

Fiscal Year 1984 The grants continued services to users in the designated regional area but outside the tax base. Funds were used to purchase needed materials. Both libraries participated in the Statewide interlibrary loan networks.

Fiscal Year 1985 The Metropolitan Library System (Oklahoma City) used its $27,281 grant for additional materials to serve outlying sectors of the service area. Tulsa City-County Library's grant of $23,903 continued library services to residents outside its legal service area. Plans for future services were developed. The Department became aware that these funds should more specifically target special collections, and planned to modify contracts with these libraries for FY86.

Fiscal Year 1986 The Metropolitan Library System (Oklahoma City) acquired materials to serve the State's Black population; large print materials and supplemental materials in areas of highest interlibrary loan demand. Over 550 interlibrary loan requests were responded to.

The Tulsa City-County Libraries purchased materials to better serve those outside their tax base. Materials included oil related materials (25 percent), occult/astrology materials (25 percent), real estate materials (25 percent), investment materials (15 percent), and materials about dogs (10 percent). A total of 2,234 items were purchased.

OKLAHOMA

Fiscal Year 1987 The Metropolitan Library System (Oklahoma City) and the Tulsa City-County Library grants were awarded late in the fiscal year and will be reported on in the FY88 Annual Report.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

OREGON

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	I-MURL-21/22	$ 57,153	2,632,843	472,007	17.9	$10,260
1985	I-85-6	170,003	2,668,000	471,239	17.7	30,027 (carryover)
1986	I-86-7	115,627	2,674,000	467,463	17.4	30,027 (carryover)
1987	I-87-8	205,050	2,674,000	467,463	17.4	35,837
1988	I-87-7	192,872	2,698,000	493,280	18.2	35,837

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Portland	State	$7,950	$23,419	$23,419	$28,046	$28,046
Eugene	State	2,310	6,608	6,608	7,791	7,791

Fiscal Year 1984 The two participating libraries provided statewide interlibrary loan services.

Fiscal Year 1985 carryover The Eugene Public Library made a significant improvement in the business collection, in reference, periodical and circulating sources. Many of the books purchased were in the area of small business administration, a subject for which there is increasing and heavy demand in Eugene, as well as in the metropolitan area which falls outside of the city boundaries.

The improved business reference collection was used by the public, including non-residents. A county library staff member provided reference service to county library users and interlibrary loan of circulating items to residents of Cottage Grove, Junction City, Florence, Oakridge, Springfield, Fern Ridge, and the unincorporated areas of the county. The business reference librarian has been active in promoting the updated collection.

The Eugene Public Library Foundation purchased a major business reference source the Dun and Bradstreet Million Dollar Market, during the grant year and agreed to support the library's business collection in the same way the following year. Because of the improved collection, the library increased publicity of its business resources. During the grant period, the library subscribed to Business Information From Your Public Library, a newsletter which reviews business sources, and distributed it to 100 local businesses.

OREGON

The Multnomah County Library (Portland)

- provided information resources throughout the State to businesses that wish to sell to the Federal Government;
- purchased a set of Federal, military, and industry standards and specifications on microfiche;
- purchased a microfiche reader-printer so the standards can be readily copied and disseminated;
- selected and purchased support documentation on the procurement process;
- provided information on the procurement process to the business community; and
- co-sponsored with the Service Corps of Retired Executives and the Small Business Administration a number of workshops on selling to the Department of Defense and the Federal government.

Numerous patrons made use of the materials in the procurement center, and nearly 3,000 microprints of standards and specifications have been made by business people using the Procurement Center.

Fiscal Year 1986 carryover

Eugene Public Library: A carefully selected variety of reference tools purchased with MURL funds ensured that quality reference continued to be delivered to citizens of Eugene and the surrounding area.

Multnomah County Library (Portland). The purpose of this project was to make Information Access' Business Collection available to the public. Expanding business services is a part of the Multnomah County Library's long range plan and the Business Collection helps accomplish this. By the end of the grant period, the Business Collection and two reader-printers had been installed and were available for public use in the periodicals department at the Multnomah County Central Library.

Specific objectives and results of the project are summarized below:

Objective 1: Purchase the Business Collection.
Results: Over 500 of the business periodicals indexed in Business Index are available self-service, on microfilm. The Business Collection was ordered from Information Access in February 1987. It was delivered and bi-weekly supplements regularly received since then. The collection is housed in two carousel units provided by Information Access.

Objective 2: Purchase two microfilm reader-printers.
Results: These were ordered from Information Access on February 28, 1987. They were installed and patrons are now able to read and to print articles from the Business Collection.

Business service at the Multnomah County Library has been expanded. Patrons are now able to read and to print articles from over 500 business periodicals. Most of this is done on a self-service basis which saves time for both patrons and staff. Certain Business Collection titles previously acquired by the Multnomah County Library in paper copy or on microfilm have been cancelled.

OREGON

Fiscal Year 1987

Eugene Public Library. The purpose of this grant was to further improve user access to the increasingly sophisticated information needed for business, research and personal purposes, that are not available through traditional print sources. *Info-Trak* and the *DIALOG* online reference service were identified by staff as two services which could begin to meet this patron need. By the end of the grant period, a 1 year subscription to *Info-Trak* was purchased, and the machine is in continual use by customers from throughout the metropolitan area who appreciate the quick and easy access not only to indexing of 400 magazines, but also to the *New York Times*, for which we had not had indexing since 1984. The library also became a *DIALOG* subscriber and staff prepared for the beginning of online reference service in January.

Multnomah County Library (Portland). The purpose of this grant was to meet the information needs of the construction industry and design profession (contractors, builders, architects, engineers, and construction service consumers) by providing a readily accessible centralized reference resource library of specialized construction information. By the end of the grant period, contributions of materials for the Construction Library had been solicited and received from approximately 85 construction associations, numerous companies, and interested individuals. These materials (including books, journals, audio and videocassettes, pamphlets, etc.) have been cataloged, processed and housed in a separate area in the Central Library's Science and Business Department. A computer-generated book catalog with subject, author, title and publisher access has been produced and distributed throughout Oregon, providing wide access to construction materials via interlibrary loan.

The interest generated by this project is continuing to build Statewide and nationally, with a number of associations' representatives pledging continuing support.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

PENNSYLVANIA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State 's population	MURLs obligations
1984	XVI	$254,862	11,867,718	2,335,029	19.6	$135,206 (carryover)
1985	7	756,921	11,879,000	2,303,135	19.4	202,809 (carryover)
1986	7	517,189	11,901,000	2,270,656	19.0	202,809 (carryover)
1987	7	910,694	11,901,000	2,270,656	19.0	202,809 (carryover)
1988	7	851,837	11,888,000	2,250,020	18.0	202,809 (carryover)

Cities with with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Philadelphia	State	$75,989	$118,440	$118,440	$118,440	$118,440
Pittsburgh	State	44,494	62,263	62,263	62,263	62,263
Erie	State	10,296	15,413	15,413	15,413	15,413
Allentown	State	4,427	6,693	6,693	6,693	6,693

Fiscal Year 1984
carryover

The $75,989 in MURLs funds granted to the Free Library of Philadelphia was allocated to three central library departments for the purchase of major microform replacement backfiles. The departments and their allocations were the Microforms and Newspapers Department (MAN) - $48,840 for the replacement purchase of a backfile microfilm collection of the New York Times (1881-1951); the Government Publications Department - $19,129 for a microfiche backfile of the Congressional Hearings of the 86th and 88th Congresses (1959-1964); and the Mercantile Library - $10,020 for a microfiche backfile of Moody's Investor's Service (1952-1983). Several factors entered into the decision to select the departments and the specific microform titles. In the case of the MAN Department, heavy public use of the New York Times microfilm, daily wear and tear, and damage to existing film caused by old equipment necessitated the replacement of this important microfilm collection. The acquisition of the Congressional hearings on microfiche permitted the Government Publications Department to update an important resource through 1964, and to replace paper copy with fiche, which will free much-needed stack space.

One of the major goals of the Free Library's Comprehensive Plan for the 80's: Goals, Objectives, Priorities and Strategies focused on the upgrading and strengthening of the business and general circulating collections of the Mercantile Library. Staff evaluations have identified specific areas of concentration. The replacement of the paper copies of a 30-year backfile of Moody's with microfiche was a major step in the upgrading and enhancement of the Mercantile Library's heavily used business collection. In all cases, paper copies made from the new microforms were available for interlibrary loans.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh purchased and made available materials by loan or photocopy to all libraries and Pennsylvania residents who requested them.

The Erie Public Library used funds to help small libraries with the purchase of materials. These materials were made available by loan or photocopy to all libraries and Pennsylvania residents who requested them.

The Allentown Public Library was a resource center for an area with a business and residential population of more than 300,000. The Library developed a plan for keeping reference resources current and broadly representative of area interests. MURLs funds were used to help small local libraries purchase those works of general interest that fell outside their budgets. Examples included the new *Grove's Encyclopedia of Music*, Fishbern's *Medical Encyclopedia*, and Magill's *Survey of Short Fiction/Survey of Long Fiction*. In addition, the Allentown Public Library accepted all area requests for computer-based reference searches.

Fiscal Year 1985 carryover

Of the $118,440 in MURLs funds granted to the Free Library of Philadelphia, $106,501 was allocated for the development of the adult collections of the Central Library. Specifically, 10 Central Library departments were allocated $10,650 each for the general enhancement of their subject areas. The remaining $11,939 of the MURLs grant was allocated to the Central Children's Department for the purchase of new children's publications, as well as for backlist titles, especially picture books for preschool children. With the exception of $43,889 allocated to the Central Lending Library, the Music Department, the Mercantile Library, and the Central Children's Department for the purchase of circulating materials. The bulk of MURLs funds was used to update, strengthen, and enhance the collections of seven departments of the Free Library to reflect their transition from a circulating/reference to a reference/research function.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh allocated all of the funds to the various Departments in an effort to improve reference resources. Allocations were as follows:

Science/Technology	$16,000
General Reference	16,000
Pennsylvania	11,500
Music/Art	11,263
Business	4,000
Children's	2,000
Popular	1,500
Total	$62,263

All materials purchased have become a part of the main library collection and are available to any resident of Pennsylvania through loan or photocopy.

The Allentown Public Library purchased books and audiovisual materials.

Fiscal Year 1986 carryover

The Free Library of Philadelphia expended the same amount for each activity as described above under the FY85 carryover grant.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh used the funds to strengthen reference and resource collections of all public service components of the Main Library.

The Erie County Library System enriched and updated the Main Library reference collection which serves as the major resource for the District. The number of reference questions answered by the Reference Department at the Main Library totalled 25,829 in 1986. Questions were asked by 328 separate agencies, and include not only all the District Libraries, but many area businesses and non-profit agencies as well. As of the end of October 1987 questions were answered in 1987 from 240 organizations.

The Allentown Public Library used the funds for collection development and maintenance. The Library provides extensive information services to a broad public, 50 percent of whom are not registered borrowers.

National or Regional Resource Centers

The two libraries served as resource centers, although they were not designated as such by the State.

Metropolitan library	Population served
Free Library of Philadelphia	State
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh	State

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh: Funds were used to purchase and install computer hardware to complete the automation of a systemwide circulation program. The program was intended to provide patrons with increased efficiency in locating appropriate materials and making them available through resource sharing.

The Bookmobile staff has been trained to search the database and enter reserves for materials; they currently share West Ends's terminals.

The barcoding of sound recordings, music scores, and compact discs facilitated their circulation through the automated circulation control system. Reference materials were also prepared for the on-line catalog.

The automated circulation-control system has grown well beyond the original plan. As projected in the beginning, the object was to provide circulation control for books with a minimal number of terminals at each agency. The program now includes up to four circulation terminals at every branch, all media types, and eventually an on-line public access catalog and access to Pittsburgh District libraries.

The number of interlibrary loan requests has increased with a greatly improved fill rate as a result of tapping a greater number of collections. The need to refer materials has been appreciably reduced.

Resource sharing within the system has increased, with a much larger number of the Carnegie's own agencies participating in the process.

Fiscal Year 1987 The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh added 834 video cassettes to its collection, thereby reducing the time needed to fill requests by 37 percent. Patron response was positive and registration increased by 42 percent. Patrons were pleased that they were able to borrow cassettes on subjects not readily available to them at their local video stores.

PUERTO RICO

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	7	$ 69,644	3,196,520	919,261	28.7	$52,992 (carryover)
1985	7	206,769	3,245,000	919,261	28.7	69,644 (carryover)
1986	7	141,902	3,270,000	1,020,226	31.1	69,644
1987	7	250,523	3,270,000	1,020,226	31.1	69,644
1988	7	234,806	3,270,000	1,122,900	34.3	69,644

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
San Juan	Commonwealth	$52,992	$61,954	$69,562	$69,644	$69,644
Bayamon	Commonwealth	0	0	0	0	0
Ponce	Commonwealth	0	0	0	0	0
Carolina	Commonwealth	0	0	0	0	0
Mayaguez	Commonwealth	0	0	0	0	0

Fiscal Year 1984 carryover

With the assistance of the MURLs grant, the resources of the Puerto Rican collection at Carnegie Library (San Juan) and Ponce Library were made available through interlibrary loan to residents of San Juan, Carolina, Hato Rey, Loiza, Toa Alta, Toa Bajo, and Valle Arriba Heights in Carolina, and Fair View in Trujillo Alto. A total of 710 new titles were selected and purchased to enrich the collections, and 1,032 were processed and distributed by Carnegie Library (972) and Ponce Library (60).

Fiscal Year 1985 carryover

Carnegie Library (San Juan). According to priorities established, the following goals were achieved:

- The library resources of the Carnegie Public Library were strengthened and enriched with new books purchased in the fields of Science, Reference, and Technology.
- Periodical issues were purchased to serve the needs of clientele.
- The resources of the Puerto Rican collection were improved with the addition of 1,692 new books. Through interlibrary loans they were also available to libraries in the metropolitan area and the area public libraries of Caguas and Arecibo.
- Four meetings were held with Carnegie Library personnel in order to evaluate the needs for the enrichment of the general circulation and reference collection.

PUERTO RICO

Fiscal Year 1986

The resources of the Carnegie Public Library (San Juan) were strengthened with the purchase of 5,389 new books in the field of information and reference, both in English and Spanish; and biographies of contemporary authors and books in the area of the pure sciences. The acquisition of these new books will improve the collection in these fields.

A total of 917 periodical issues were purchased to serve the needs of its clientele.

Fiscal Year 1987

The resources of the library collection were enlarged with 4,275 new books already processed and made available to users. Through interlibrary loan, they were also available to smaller libraries within the metropolitan area and the area public libraries of Caguas, Arecibo, and Aibonito.

Five meetings were held with the Carnegie Library personnel to evaluate the needs for the enrichment of other fields within the general collection to serve the demands of clientele.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan library	Population served
San Juan Public Library	Commonwealth

Arecibo Public Library. The project was initiated in October 1986 and will be reported in the FY 87 annual report.

The Caguas Public Library. According to priorities established, the following major goals were achieved with FY 85 carryover LSCA funds:

- Visits were made to the Caguas Public Library to determine needs and evaluate effectiveness of library services.
- 396 new titles were purchased to enrich the reference collection of the library.
- 37 new periodicals were purchased to serve the needs of users.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

The Arecibo Public Library purchased 212 new titles for a total of 704 new books to enrich the Reference Collection. Thirty-five new periodicals also were added to serve the needs of the clientele.

The Caguas Area Public Library enriched the Reference Collection with the purchase of 67 new titles and 33 new periodicals.

Fiscal Year 1987
carryover

The municipality of Carolina project was initiated with FY87 funds and will be reported on in the FY88 Annual Report.

RHODE ISLAND

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	2	$20,496	947,154	156,804	16.5	$ 3,382
1985	2	60,724	953,000	155,717	16.3	9,898
1986	2	41,587	962,000	154,148	16.0	9,898 (carryover)
1987	2	73,701	962,000	154,148	16.0	11,972 (carryover)
1988	2	69,437	975,000	157,200	16.1	11,972

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Providence	State	$3,382	$9,898	$9,898	$9,898	$11,972

Fiscal Year 1984	The Providence Public Library entered bibliographic data on its periodical holdings into its automated circulation system database. This enabled local public library users to access, by the online database or a printed list, information on periodicals owned by the Providence Public Library. The strength of this project was that local public library users were able to find out what periodicals were held by the library. In addition, by having access to such information, regional library centers were able to fill requests for periodical articles in a more efficient manner.
Fiscal Year 1985	The Providence Public Library grant was used to restructure the library's database searching service.
Fiscal Year 1986 carryover	The Providence Public Library serves as the information center for the State. Reference librarians in all public service departments continued to incorporate online searching into their reference work and search equipment was purchased for the periodical department. A total of 749 database searches were completed. The strength of this project is that residents from throughout the State had access to database search services to meet their information needs.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	III-C	$ 68,034	3,119,208	101,208	3.2	$ 20,000
1985	III-C	205,622	3,227,000	101,457	3.1	20,000
1986		141,641	3,300,000	0	0	0
1987		252,974	3,300,000	0	0	0
1988		239,472	3,377,000	0	0	0

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Columbia	State	$20,000	$20,000	* 0	* 0	* 0

Fiscal Year 1984

In the past, the Richland County Public Library (Columbia) used its MURLs grant to acquire books for the business reference collection. In FY84, because of requests from the public and a desire on the library's part to expand the business collection, the acquisition of audio and videotapes was begun. Approximately 200-audio-and video-cassettes were purchased in areas of business, management, banking, law, marketing, accounting, and personnel management. The collection included popular books such as The One Minute Manager and Winning Through Intimidation and instructional cassettes such as How to Make Better Decisions and Understanding and Managing Stress. The new cassettes included business topics available to Richland County residents through normal library procedures and to residents of the neighboring counties of Calhoun, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, Newberry, Orangeburg, Saluda, and Sumter through interlibrary loan. Workshops were sponsored, bibliographies were prepared, and a prize-winning newsletter was created to make the business community in Richland County and surrounding areas aware of the services offered by the library.

Fiscal Year 1985

The Richland County Public Library used its $20,000 MURLs grant to purchase audio- and video-cassettes. Approximately 200 additional titles were acquired in the areas of accounting, banking, business management, law, marketing, and personnel management. Cassettes purchased for the collection included popular books such as Power! How to Get It: How to Use It, Twenty-Two Biggest Mistakes Managers Make and instructional cassettes such as How to Open a Restaurant and No Nonsense Delegation. The cassettes were publicized through articles in the newspaper and in the library newsletter.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Letters were sent to officers of 30 companies in the area informing them about the collection. Copies of the annotated list of cassettes were made available to various businesses. Also, copies of this list were bound and sent to participating libraries and a master list was maintained at the main library in Richland County. Due to the number of titles in the collection, the list was prepared on an Apple computer so that new titles could be easily added.

* Not eligible as the city of Columbia's population was less than 100,000 in FY 86, FY 87, and FY 88.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

TENNESSEE

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	I-B-3	$ 99,241	4,590,870	1,446,602	31.5	$ 94,558
1985	7	296,677	4,656,000	1,444,326	31.0	94,558
1986	7	203,413	4,717,000	1,449,221	30.7	94,558
1987	I-B-2	362,071	4,717,000	1,449,221	30.7	111,200
1988	I-B-2	342,300	4,803,000	1,461,690	30.4	111,200

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Memphis	Regional	$23,639	$23,639	$23,639	$27,800	$27,800
Nashville-Davidson	Regional	23,639	23,639	23,639	27,800	27,800
Knoxville	Regional	23,640	23,640	23,640	27,800	27,800
Chattanooga	Regional	23,640	23,640	23,640	27,800	27,800

Fiscal Year 1984	The MURLs funds were used to strengthen the collection of metropolitan libraries for use as regional resources.
Fiscal Year 1985	Funds were used to develop materials for the blind and handicapped patrons of the Tennessee libraries.
Fiscal Year 1986	Funds were distributed to the four cities and used to strengthen the collection of metropolitan libraries for use as regional resources.
Fiscal Year 1987	The Murls represent a continuing program in which the metropolitan libraries of Nashville, Knoxville, Memphis, and Chattanooga offer Statewide reference and interlibrary loan service. The MURLs serve the need for improved reference services outside the metropolitan areas of the State. They provide information, reference, bibliographic, and interlibrary loan services to the public libraries in the other 91 counties of Tennessee.

National or Regional Resource Centers

Metropolitan library	Population served
Memphis	State
Nashville-Davidson	State
Knoxville	State
Chattanooga	State

TENNESSEE

Fiscal Year 1984

The Area Resource Centers (ARC) were designed to provide improved library service outside the metropolitan areas of the State. Each library received $80,000 to provide answers to reference questions from regional and local libraries; books not available locally; photo duplication of needed materials; subject lists for distribution; and in-service training to county and regional library staffs. More than 36,000 requests for information, books, and articles were sent to the ARC system by public libraries outside the metropolitan areas of the State. The number of reference questions submitted and answered was up 18 percent. Of the nine libraries that did not use the Area Resource Centers in 1984, four do not have a telephone in the library, all were open very few hours per week, and all but one were less than 1,500 square feet in size. It was difficult for these libraries to provide the quality of library service that required ARC support.

Each ARC had immediate access to the list of holdings in the OCLC database. Through the computer terminal, ARCs quickly verified bibliographic information essential to filling requests for interlibrary loan. The four metropolitan public libraries in which the Area Resource Centers were located supplied 87 percent of the total fills. Current acquisitions of 41 Tennessee libraries incorporated into the OCLC database, in addition to the retrospective collections of the State's major resource libraries, provided an extensive on-line catalog of Tennessee holdings upon which the ARCs could draw.

TEXAS

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	12	$ 316,007	14,229,793	5,737,059	40.3	$127,351 (carryover)
1985	7	976,752	15,329,000	6,281,828	41.0	400,468 (carryover)
1986	7	686,409	15,989,000	6,563,953	41.0	400,468 (carryover)
1987	7	1,232,160	15,989,000	6,563,953	41.0	505,187 (carryover)
1988	7	1,176,832	16,685,000	7,092,650	42.5	521,109 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Houston	State	$37,250	$110,008	$110,008	$133,488	$133,488
Dallas	State	21,115	60,171	60,171	76,243	76,243
San Antonio	State	18,351	52,213	52,213	65,955	65,955
El Paso	State	9,933	28,373	28,373	36,297	36,297
Fort Worth	State	8,991	25,589	25,589	32,443	32,443
Austin	State	8,074	23,469	23,469	31,069	31,069
Corpus Christi	State	5,412	15,688	15,688	20,196	20,196
Lubbock	State	Declined	11,258	11,258	13,972	13,972
Arlington	State	3,744	11,665	11,665	16,734	16,734
Amarillo	State	3,489	9,904	9,904	12,746	12,746
Garland	State	3,248	9,497	9,497	12,538	12,538
Beaumont	State	2,751	7,872	7,872	9,654	9,654
Pasadena	State	2,624	7,778	7,778	9,337	9,337
Irving	State	Declined	7,287	7,287	9,386	9,396
Waco	State	2,369	6,515	6,515	8,149	8,149
Abilene	State		6,649	6,649	8,464	8,464
Odessa	State		6,532	6,535	8,506	8,506
Laredo	State			Ineligible		
Plano	State					8,294
Brownsville	State					7,628

TEXAS

Fiscal Year 1984
carryover

Thirteen public libraries participated in the major urban resource libraries (MURLs) grant program. The libraries received grants totaling $127,351 to purchase library materials that would improve their ability to serve persons who reside outside of their tax-supported political subdivisions. Two libraries (Lubbock and Irving), which qualified for a MURLs grant, declined participation in the program for FY85. The evaluation reports received from subgrantees at the end of the project year indicated that a total of 12,851 volumes of library materials were purchased with MURLs funds. As part of its grant application, each MURL included objectives for improving service to nonresidents.

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

Seventeen public libraries participated in the MURLs grant program. The libraries received grants totaling $400,468 to purchase library materials which would improve their ability to serve persons who reside outside of their tax-supported political subdivisions. The evaluation reports received from subgrantees at the end of the project year indicate that a total of 19,342 library materials were purchased with MURL funds. As part of their grant applications, the MURLs included objectives for improving service to non-residents.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

In 1987, 17 public libraries participated in the Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs) Grant Program. The Libraries received grants totalling $400,468 to purchase library materials which would improve their ability to serve persons who reside outside of their tax-supported political subdivisions. The evaluation reports received from subgrantees at the end of the project year indicate that a total of 28,633 library materials were purchased with MURL funds.

OBJECTIVES	LIBRARIES SETTING OBJECTIVE	TOTAL
Number of persons making in-library use of collections and services	13	711,369
Nonresidents use of reference services	8	120,853
Circulation to nonresidents	8	191,574

TEXAS

The following table summaries the performance of MURL participants for FY 87.

MURL	Nonresident In-Library Users	Nonresident Reference Questions	Nonresident Circulations
Abilene	--	--	5,350
Amarillo	3,339	4,033	919
Arlington	4,448	--	1,523
Austin	--	21,782	--
Beaumont	16,132	--	--
Corpus Christi	645	--	--
Dallas	488,009	--	--
El Paso	30,934	18,287	42,332
Fort Worth	5,268	--	--
Garland	--	--	78,916
Houston	80,708	67,077	--
Irving	549	699	--
Lubbock	621	--	4,941
Odessa	617	--	--
Pasadena	--	7,736	57,442
San Antonio	78,375	667	151
Waco	1,724	602	--
Total	711,369	120,853	191,574

-- If there is no entry, the MURL did not set objectives for that measure.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

UTAH

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	IV	$ 32,536	1,461,117	163,033	11.1	$15,000
1985	6	100,103	1,571,000	163,893	10.4	20,000
1986	6	70,385	1,652,000	164,844	9.9	20,000
1987	6	124,342	1,652,000	164,844	9.9	25,000
1988	7	118,181	1,665,000	158,440	9.5	25,000

Cities with with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY 88
Salt Lake City	State	$15,000	$20,000	$20,000	$25,000	$25,000

Fiscal Year 1984 Funds were used for interlibrary loan activities and the purchase of books.

Fiscal Year 1985 The MURLs project for FY85 was designed to strengthen the business and science collection and the humanities collection of the Salt Lake City Public Library. The library has been a leader in the interlibrary loan network of Utah. All libraries in the State were eligible to benefit from interlibrary loan services rendered through the network. The expansion of the State's largest public library book collection made the Salt Lake City Public Library the focal point of retrospective interlibrary loan requests. The acquisition of materials was based upon interlibrary needs identified through surveys. The specific titles selected were based upon the collection development plan of the city library. The project was evaluated in terms of the number of books purchased and the number of interlibrary loan requests received and filled by the city library. The regional area defined for the MURLs project takes in the entire State. The range of population served, therefore, included all age, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups. This also contributed to meeting such legislative priorities as service to persons of limited English-speaking ability, residents of State institutions, physically handicapped, older presons, and residents of urban and rural areas with inadequate library service.

UTAH

Fiscal Year 1986

The MURL project for FY86 was successful in meeting the goal of strengthening the Business and Science and Humanities Collections of the Salt Lake City Public Library. In FY86, over 900 new books were purchased with MURLs funds for these collections. The new titles were purchased to meet the needs identified by interlibrary loan requests, surveys, and analyses of the collections. The Salt Lake City Public Library supplied 992 books to Utah libraries during FY 86. This was an increase of 27 percent over FY85.

Fiscal Year 1987

The MURL project for FY87 was successful in meeting the goal of strengthening the Business/Science and Humanities Collections of the Salt Lake City Public Library. In FY87, over 1,500 new books were purchased with MURL funds for the Business/Science and Humanities Collections. These titles were purchased to meet the needs identified by interlibrary loan requests, surveys, and analysis of the collection. The Salt Lake City Public Library supplied approximately 900 books to Utah libraries during FY87. This is an increase of 23 percent over FY85.

As the major urban library in Intermountain West, the Salt Lake City Public Library has a strong retrospective collection as well as an excellent current collection. The Salt Lake City Public Library cooperates with other libraries in Utah by participating in the Utah Network of Cooperating Libraries and OCLC. All Utah residents have access to the Salt Lake City Public Library's collection through interlibrary loan.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

VIRGINIA

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	84-8	$116,432	5,346,499	1,438,412	26.9	$31,320
1985	85-7	349,500	5,485,000	1,473,924	26.9	94,016
1986	86-7	241,694	5,636,000	1,636,000	27.1	117,015 (carryover)
1987	87-7	431,788	5,636,000	1,636,000	27.1	117,015 (carryover)
1988	88-7	409,439	5,787,000	1,568,000	27.1	117,005 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Norfolk	State	$31,320	$31,338	$39,005	$39,0005	$39,005
Virginia Beach	State	0	0	0	0	0
Richmond	State	0	0	0	0	0
Newport News	State	0	0	0	0	0
Hampton	State	0	0	0	0	0
Chesapeake	State	0	0	0	0	0
Portsmouth	State	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria	State	0	31,338	31,338	39,005	39,005
Roanoke	State	0	31,338	31,338	39,005	39,005

Fiscal Year 1984

The Norfolk Public Library used funds to purchase microfilmed back issues of 73 magazines as well as *Barron's Business Weekly* and *The Washington Post*. Reference books were also purchased.

Fiscal Year 1985

The Norfolk Public Library purchased major reference titles such as the Book Review Index 1965 to 84, the *Biography and Genealogy Master Index*, and *Variety Film Reviews*. It also purchased the Kentucky census records on microfilm. New equipment to assist interlibrary loan operations included four telecopiers.

The Alexandria Public Library purchased books to augment the business, management, high technology, and foreign language collections.

The Roanoke Public Library purchased three microcomputers to assist with circulation demands, and six microfilm readers to improve access to the periodicals collection.

VIRGINIA

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

Alexandria Public Library purchased books to augment the business, management, high technology, and foreign language collections.

Norfolk Public Library purchased back issues of periodicals on microfilm or microfiche for the Feldman Audiovisual Department and the Business/Technology/Social Science Department. These purchases added significantly to the library's outstanding periodical collection.

Roanoke Public Library purchased six microcomputers to assist with inhouse communication, inventories, and interlibrary communication. Furniture and library materials were also purchased.

Fiscal Year 1987
carryover

Alexandria Public Library strengthened the business collection to better satisfy the needs of the 150 national organizations. They credit the increased circulation to the vast improvement in the collection.

Norfolk Public Library continued to strengthen access to the periodicals collection. Back issues on microfilm, filing cabinets, telefacsimile machines to allow the branches easy access to the main collections, and a Census Index for Virginia and North Carolina were purchased.

Roanoke Public Library is continuing its automation project and installing security devices for the protection of the collection.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

WASHINGTON

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	VI	$ 90,574	4,130,233	823,647	19.9	$ 18,023 (carryover)
1985	5	272,463	4,276,000	823,331	19.3	47,327 (carryover)
1986	5	187,143	4,349,000	931,256	18.8	47,327 (carryover)
1987	4	333,188	4,349,000	931,256	18.8	62,639 (carryover)
1988	4	316,522	4,462,000	818,040	18.3	62,639 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY 88
Seattle	State	$10,814	$28,396	$28,396	$37,270	$37,270
Spokane	State	3,749	9,844	9,844	13,217	13,217
Tacoma	State	3,460	9,087	9,087	12,152	12,152

Fiscal Year 1984 carryover

Although the grants were awarded and the contracts signed in FY84, the funds were not expended or obligated until FY85. The objective of the program was to improve access to the collections of the major urban resource libraries. The qualifying libraries were Seattle Public Library, Tacoma Public Library, and Spokane Public Library.

The Seattle Public Library answered approximately 147,000 on-site reference questions and approximately 80,000 telephone questions from nonresidents, and provided 5,103 interlibrary loan items to other agencies.

At the Spokane Public Library, 26.7 percent of on-site reference requests, 37.7 percent of telephone questions and 19.8 percent of interlibrary loan requests at the main library were from nonresidents.

At the Tacoma Public Library, 25 percent of on-site reference requests and 17 percent of telephone questions were from nonresidents. Fifteen hundred nonresidents were eligible for interlibrary loan services.

Fiscal Year 1985 carryover

Utilizing the evaluation criteria from the FY86 annual program, the objective and achievements of the program were as follows:

Objective: To continue access to the collections of the major urban resource libraries for the citizens of the State of Washington.

Results: Seattle Public Library: Approximately 200,000 on-site and telephone reference questions from nonresidents and 5,122 interlibrary loan items provided to other agencies.

Spokane Public Library: 24.1 percent of on-site reference requests at the main library were from nonresidents; 29.1 percent of telephone questions at the main library were from nonresidents; and 28.1 percent of the interlibrary loan requests at the main library were from nonresidents.

Tacoma Public Library: 25 percent of on-site reference requests were from nonresidents; 17 percent of telephone questions were from nonresidents; and 6,300 nonresidents were eligible for interlibrary loan services.

Fiscal Year 1986 carryover

Objective: To continue access to the collections of the major resource libraries for the citizens of the State of Washington.

Results: Seattle Public Library: Approximately 202,000 on-site and telephone reference questions from nonresidents and 5,659 interlibrary loan items provided to other agencies.

Spokane Public Library: 24.1 percent of on-site reference requests at the main library were from nonresidents; 29.1 percent of telephone questions at the main library were from nonresidents; and 28.1 percent of the interlibrary loan requests at the main library were from nonresidents.

Tacoma Public Library: 25 percent of on-site reference request were from nonresidents.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

WISCONSIN

Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLs)

Fiscal year	Project number	Share of excess above $60 million	State population	Population of cities with population over 100,000	Percentage of State's population	MURLs obligations
1984	85-180 & 182	$101,730	4,706,195	806,828	17.1	$16,469 (carryover)
1985	86-26 and 28	302,348	4,745,000	804,149	16.9	95,240 (carryover)
1986	87-13 and 15	206,458	4,766,000	791,556	16.6	95,240 (carryover)
1987	87-NA	364,829	4,766,000	791,556	16.6	95,240 (carryover)
1988	88-17 and 19	377,235	4,785,000	780,940	16.3	95,240 (carryover)

Cities with population over 100,000	Population served	Expenditures, by year				
		FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Milwaukee	Regional	$9,130	$74,288	$74,288	$74,288	$74,288
Madison	Regional	8,090	20,952	20,952	20,952	20,952

Fiscal Year 1984
carryover

The Milwaukee Public Library ($8,090) purchased three cathode-ray terminals (CRTs) and related communications equipment to enable personnel at the Central Library and two branches to query the on-line circulation system for holding information and patron eligibility.

The Madison Public Library conducted an after-school program for latchkey children. Some of the aspects of the program were difficult to measure, but the project administrator determined (in some cases through sampling) that 1,152 children attended the various programs; 45 percent of the children attending did not have a parent at home; 75 percent of the children were 6-8 years old; and 10 percent of the children were "new" library users. Word-of-mouth and brochures were effective in publicizing the program. A positive aspect of the project was the contact established with school Instructional Materials Center directors. A major difficulty was targeting latchkey children without labeling them negatively.

Fiscal Year 1985
carryover

The Madison Public Library provided residents with the adult books they wanted to read and acquired educational and informational materials on videocassettes. Surveys indicated an increase in the percentage of documents delivered within 30 days, as well as an increase of 200 percent in the circulation of videocassettes.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Public Library: Six new technology learning centers were established, staff were trained in the use of equipment and the centers were widely publicized. In the first 4 months of operation, there were 858 trainees in the use of microcomputers, 1,991 user's of library-owned software, and 341 user's of compact disc players.

Fiscal Year 1986
carryover

The Milwaukee Public Library had two components: expansion of a community information database project and establishment of electronic access stations at the Central Library.

Equipment to make the community information file available online to extend it to 2 Central Library information desks, and to 12 neighborhood libraries was selected, purchased and installed. Training sessions for staff were held. The project generally accomplished stated objectives. A very positive aspect of the program was the relationships developed with the nonlibrary agencies providing information for the database. The database is perceived as a valuable community resource and interest in access to online service and offline products continues to grow.

The purpose of the other part of the project was to improve the library's ability to access to CD-ROM technology. A major delay occurred because the software package that was to be used was late in arriving. The software was to allow access to multiple CD-ROM drives on a single microcomputer LAN (local area network). Now that the equipment and software are in place, the training and publicity will take place as planned.

Through this grant, the Madison Public Library patrons were supplied with traditional library materials in alternative formats. Half the grant was expended for educational and informational videocassettes in areas of parenting, childbirth and business management for adults; and videocassettes to stimulate and encourage reading and books for children. With the other half of the grant, books on cassettes were purchased for both children and adults. Popular and classical fiction and nonfiction on tape were acquired.

National or Regional Resource Centers

None.

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